The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. [illegible]. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

Protest Against the Extradition of Lamirande to England.

The Austrian Troops in Mexico to Remain with Maximilian.

Appointment of an Italian Ambassador to Vienna.

FRANCE.

The Lamirande Extradition Case.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 1—Noon.

The *Gazette de D[illegible]* of to-day contains an editorial article protesting against the rendition of LAMIRANDE, the defaulter, to the British Government.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

Resumption of Diplomatic Relations.

FLORENCE, Friday, Feb. 1—Noon.

Count BARRAL has been appointed Italian Ambassador to the Court of Vienna.

MEXICO.

The Austrian Troops not to Leave with the French.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 1—Noon.

It is announced that the Austrian troops in Mexico do not leave the country with the French forces.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 1—Noon.

The Cotton Market has [illegible]. The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 60,000 bales. The sales of to-day [illegible] at 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands, [illegible].

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 1—Noon.

Consols have advanced [illegible] cent. to-day, and are now quoted at 90 15-16 for Money.

United States Five-Twenties have declined 1-16 ⅌ cent, and are quoted at 72 11-16.

BY STEAMSHIP.

Arrival of the Steamships Europe and Damascus at this Port.

The steamship *Europe*, from Havre Jan. 17 and Brest Jan. 19, arrived at this port yesterday. Advices anticipated by the *Africa* at Halifax.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Liverpool Jan. 17, arrived at this port last night.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes under date of Jan. 16:

"The note of preparation for the coming struggle has at length sounded. Mr. GLADSTONE has, in his capacity of Opposition leader, addressed the following circular to his friends and presumed supporters:

FLORENCE, Jan. 10, 1867.

SIR: The meeting of Parliament has been fixed for the 5th of February, and, as it is highly probable that business of great public importance will come under its consideration at the opening of the session, I take the liberty of expressing my hope that it may be consistent with your convenience to be in your place on that day. I have the honor to be your very faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

The right honorable gentleman is expected in Paris next week; and, upon his return to England, plans are afoot for a conference under his auspices between the heads of the sections composing the Liberal party."

The same correspondent writes:

"Private advices from Washington lead me to believe that the much-talked-of impeachment of the President is very likely to come to nothing. The appointment of a Committee to inquire into what grounds can be discovered to form the basis of an impeachment is not regarded by the bystanders as a thing of the same importance as a proceeding with so grave a name is deemed by persons at a distance. Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister here, was one of a committee of this kind, which, in 1860, was nominated to inquire into the conduct of President BUCHANAN. The Committee sat many weeks, and collected a great deal of evidence which, in a party sense, was considered of grave importance. But nothing came of it. Impeachment is a difficult nut to crack in these days of free discussion and liberty of interminable cavil and comment. FOX and BURKE, in the zenith of their fame, and with all the aid that SHERIDAN and ERSKINE could afford, failed to bring to justice the greatest of political offenders, though sustained by no party in the State, and abandoned at starting by the Government of the day. I venture to anticipate, judging from all I have heard on the subject, that no impeachment will ever be prosecuted to conviction against Mr. JOHNSON. In point of fact, I do not know any well-informed American here who regards the matter seriously."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Snow-Storm—Skating in the Bois de Bologne—Political Rumors—The Eastern Question Looming Up—Napoleon's Blunders of Policy—Amusements—Miss Menken—Reception at the Tuileries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 18, 1867.

Yesterday morning the city was as silent and as funereal as a tomb; the few faint sounds that reached one's ears came muffled, and as if all nature had gone into mourning; under the influence of these soothing sounds the sleepy slept, and the lazy dozed away the morning hours. It was the first big snow of the season, and Paris is almost a stranger to these welcome visitations. When people did wake up they found, to their delight, the hideous face of the previous slop covered up with a white layer of velvet, and the city looking, for once, as clean, and as beautiful, and as coquettish as a young girl going to her first communion. It is only the denizens of a very big city who, after months of slop, and fog, and filth, are able to appreciate the beauties and the benefits of this white carpet. With all the ugliness of Winter covered up, it is not strange to see everybody in the street joyous, and all mankind turned back to their infancy again!

As for the skating community, its joy knows no limit. Last winter the boys of the Baby Club—that is to say, *creme de la creme* of the young aristocracy, got a concession from the obliging Prefect of the Seine for a special skating pond in the Bois de Boulogne. They built handsome Swiss cottages on the border, for restaurant, warming and dressing purposes; they erected electric lights for evening exercises, and they arranged hydrants and hose for flooding and producing ice at pleasure, and then they sat down and waited for Jack Frost to come along and do his part, but he didn't come. All winter long the *Club des Patineurs* was the standing joke of Paris. Did there come a sniff of Winter from the North, quick the *patineurs* got out their skates, threw on their furs and their fancy clothes, and hurried to the Bois, always—oh vanity of man!—in open carriages and by the traveled route, only to meet with deception, and to retrace their steps with the vague feeling of men who are not getting their money back. Thus the Winter passed away without a single day of skating, and the traps were piled away and the Swiss cottages locked up, in hopes of better luck next Winter. Until two days ago the present Winter threatened the hopes of the Skating Club with the same deception as the last, and already the *petite presse* and the whole pack of fun-makers were at their heels. But now the *patineurs* cry "Victory!" They have had large [illegible] skating, and the Emperor and Empress have joined [illegible] in skating on their [illegible]. [illegible] London during the [illegible] of the old snow. [illegible] If the Police tell the people not to go on the ice they do not go. [illegible] a system of prevention, which checks in the bud the development of the class of rowdies and pickpockets which are [illegible]. This sort of people are not known here, for the simple reason that the Police, by means of its [illegible] system, [illegible] the law against criminals is executed inexorably, and without the [illegible].

In the [illegible] uncertainty [illegible] of European affairs. The situation is critical, and [illegible] where he stands. The Ambassadors of Turkey and Russia are now [illegible] day to the Tuileries or to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and even the Ambassador of the [illegible] to have taken up the line of march in the same direction. What is it all about? Is NAPOLEON trying to mediate, or to add another? Is he going to try talking, that is, to try personal intervention, to avert the dangers that surround him? This seems in fact the only mode of action left him.

The French people have not responded joyfully to the proposed army project, and foreign nations, the enemies of France, have not failed to take note of the fact. If the new army scheme bill—it will certainly be materially modified—it will be because the peasantry of France oppose it and threaten to abandon the Government. If Paris is opposed in principle to the Government, it will not do also to estrange the Departments. France must either declare for war and carry out the new scheme to completion, or she must declare for peace and let Europe see that she means it by disarming. But no one admits the possibility of this latter policy prevailing. On the contrary, every one looks for war, and every one draws the conclusion as much from the personal position of the Emperor as from the menacing attitude of the Northern Powers. In effect, everybody can to-day see and point out the series of errors His Majesty has made to the detriment of France since he has been in power, and everybody has taken to pointing them out. It is boldly published in the opposition journals, 1. That His Majesty made a very serious error in going with England in 1855 instead of with Russia, because in the latter case Europe would only have got what she is destined to get sooner or later—that is to say, Constantinople, while France could have got what she may now never get—Egypt. 2. In 1859 the Emperor, by an idea, or to conciliate his personal enemies in Italy, agreed to liberate Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic; in other words, he undertook to weaken Austria, and thereby created the powerful and menacing Prussia of to-day. By his operations in Italy he weakened the only Power he can count on as an ally at the present moment. 3. The Mexican Expedition. 4. His neutrality last Summer in the German war.

It is this heavy Budget of Blunders which is now creating for NAPOLEON his critical personal position. It is a position which will force him to strike some grand blow, and that he is meditating such a blow at this moment there is no doubt. His political friends—and I judge the case by what I hear them say—are abandoning him and are turning their attention toward the Orleans family. He must do something or he is lost; but how to do it with no one but crippled Austria holding interests in common with him, is the difficulty which he has at present to see through.

The two great facts which stand out in the history of his reign, and beyond which his subjects do not look and need not look, are, that his bungling and want of foresight have lost for him, or inevitably will lose the control of the Mediterranean, and that his same bungling, while not gaining for him the love of the German people, has consolidated them into a great and menacing power. He has gained nothing and lost everything of importance he was working for.

We have all heard of the learned German professor who by long years of study mastered the "German question" as it existed before M. DE BISMARCK, and then died—that is to say, died from the effort. We hear now that the students of the colleges of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kiew and Kasan have voted and sent to M. DE BISMARCK an address of thanks for having simplified their geographical studies by the annexations and suppressions he has just accomplished. The joke, if intended as such, is a lugubrious one, and will hardly be to the taste of certain annexed territories, as for example, Hanover, Frankfort and Nassau. But the title of "Simplifier of geographical studies" is acquired by M. DE BISMARCK, and will remain his peculiar property.

The praises of Miss ADAH MENKEN, the American *Mazeppa*, are in everybody's mouth, for nothing like her performances have yet been seen in this country, and then she adds to the attraction of her play a handsome person, which is not to be disdained in a city where beauty is rare on the stage. One critic says of La MENKEN:

"She is a young woman of a remarkably elegant and firm design. She is dark-skinned, small but well-knit, uniting force to gracefulness, and the suppleness of her members shows a general aptitude for all the exercises of the body. That which we find the most seductive about her is neither the pride of her manner, nor the fire of her expressive eyes, nor the solid pallor of her skin; it is the fineness and the extreme mobility of her nostrils and her lips. One might say that a Pradier, pushing the delicacy of the art of the sculptor to excess, had modeled, chiseled and hollowed them out with the finest of his tools. The half opened mouth gives exit to a laugh sparkling with polished ivory; at the same time the nostrils are agitated, and expand and contract, like the wings of a butterfly held prisoner in the hands of a child."

In her play la MENKEN is obliged to mimic, for she does not speak French well enough to risk herself in a spoken part, and the only fault I have seen mentioned by the critics is an excess of movement in her gestures. But that is a fault or a requirement of the American stage which she can easily modify to suit the quieter manner of the French stage.

At the reception at the Tuileries two evenings ago, about twenty-five Americans were presented, a list of whose names I send you. The Emperor and Empress on this occasion stopped to talk with Prof. MORSE and Mr. BENNETT, to both of whom they addressed words of kindness and compliment.

The following persons were presented to the Emperor and Empress by Gen. DIX on Wednesday evening, Jan. 16:

Mrs. Nicolay, wife of American Consul; Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, New-York; Gen. Ames, United States Army, Maine; Gen. Starring, Illinois; Gen. Tibbitts, Mr. C. H. Marshall, New-York; Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr., New-York; Mrs. Commodore Drayton, Miss Tucker, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. George L. Ronalds, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Post, New-York; Mrs. and Miss Hinsey, Mr. Winthrop, Boston; the Misses Mason, New-York; Miss Saunders, California; Mr. Wm. M. Goodrich, the Misses Le Baume, St. Louis; Mrs. and Miss Coyle.

The receptions of the new American Minister at Paris have all at once assumed a popularity and an elegance to which we had not been accustomed for some years. Although the new Minister has taken quite a roomy house he bids fair to be overrun. With ladies who receive like these his parlors promise to become rapidly a prominent feature in Paris society.

MALAKOFF.

MEXICO.

Designs Against the Life of Ortega.

GALVESTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

News from Mexico represent that JUAREZ's Secretary of State is making efforts to have ORTEGA executed.

Col. MEJIA, JUAREZ's bearer of dispatches, left to-day for Washington.

Another Proclamation from Maximilian—Rumored Defection of Miramon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 1.

Private letters from the City of Mexico say it is reported that a new proclamation would shortly be issued by MAXIMILIAN, taking stronger ground than those assumed at Orizaba.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held at the palace of MAXIMILIAN on the 14th ult., when the question of MAXIMILIAN's stay or departure was put to the vote and was decided in favor of the former proposition. Five votes were given in favor of departure on the ground that the struggle should be abandoned.

At the latest dates JUAREZ was still at Durango. A [illegible]

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill for the appointment of [illegible] of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives [illegible] was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS [illegible] the bill, characterizing it as a party measure [illegible].

Mr. TRUMBULL said it was a bill that came from the House, [illegible].

After further debate by Mr. DAVIS, the bill was passed—yeas 31, nays 6. The negatives were Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Nesmith, Patterson and Saulsbury.

PEONAGE IN NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. WILSON moved to take up the bill to abolish and forever prohibit peonage in the Territory of New-Mexico.

Mr. POLAND had no objection to taking up this bill if it would lead to no debate; but he wished to get the Bankrupt Bill passed as soon as possible, and he believed it was properly before the Senate, having been made the special order.

The Chair said the Bankrupt Bill was not before the Senate. The time for which it was made the special order was passed, and it had been superseded by other bills.

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped the Bankrupt Bill would be taken up and disposed of.

Mr. CHANDLER hoped the Niagara Ship-canal Bill would be taken up. It would lead to no debate, he thought.

Mr. LANE said he was opposed to both bills, but he preferred taking up the Bankrupt Bill first.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. WILSON withdrew his motion and the Bankrupt Bill was taken up. The question was upon the amendment of the Senate Judiciary Committee to strike out from the list of exemptions to the operations of the bill [illegible].

[illegible]

Mr. DOOLITTLE [illegible] and expressed himself in favor of the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL [illegible] $1,000, another $250, another $500, [illegible] bill with this paragraph in it would not be a general bankrupt law, the only one which Congress has a right to pass. The Judiciary Committee were unanimously of this opinion, and he appealed to the lawyers in the Senate whether it was not a correct one.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the homestead was a sacred trust fund, held [illegible] for the family; and while it might differ in amount in the different States, the rule was still the same everywhere.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied to Mr. DOOLITTLE, by supposing the State of Wisconsin to pass a law exempting all the property of a debtor, and inquiring how the Bankrupt law could be enforced in that State in such an event, with the paragraph referred to.

Mr. POLAND called Mr. TRUMBULL's attention to the fact that the exemptions in the paragraph were such only as were allowed under the laws in force in 1864.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that was merely a limitation of the amount. The bill proposed to exempt under any future laws not exceeding the exemption laws of 1864.

Mr. WADE said his own opinions were rather in favor of a Bankrupt law, but two years ago the Ohio Legislature, by a nearly unanimous vote, instructed him and his colleague to vote against the Bankrupt Bill. He should, therefore, feel compelled to vote against the bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS concurred in the views expressed by Mr. TRUMBULL on the pending amendment. A Bankrupt Bill must be uniform in its operations, and it could not be uniform while this provision was in it.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the amendment. To strike out this provision would be virtually to amend the exemption laws of the State, which Congress had no power to do. When the Constitution speaks of uniform bankruptcy it is to be understood as meaning that the laws of Congress on that subject shall be uniform as far as Congress is concerned; that is, that it shall not make one law for one State and another for another State. He had no doubt about the constitutionality of this clause, and rather than see it stricken out he should vote against the bill.

Mr. CONNESS was inclined to the belief that the question raised by Mr. TRUMBULL as to the uniformity of the bill with this provision in it, was not strictly pertinent. He did not believe the uniformity required by the Constitution related to the amount exempted under State laws. He should be sorry to see the clause stricken out, as it would materially affect his State, where $5,000 was exempted for a homestead. He believed that the local Legislature of a State was better able to judge of the proper amount to be exempted than Congress could be. As the bill came from the House he would vote for it. If this amendment were adopted he should feel compelled to vote against it.

Mr. GRIMES asked whether, if this bill became law, it would be possible for a State to change its exemption law by increasing or decreasing the amount. Also, whether it would be possible for a State coming into the Union after the passage of this law, to pass an exemption law.

Mr. POLAND expressed the opinion that it would not be in the power of the States to change their exemption.

Mr. JOHNSON addressed the Senate briefly on the general subject of the bankrupt laws, and expressed the opinion that the provision now proposed to be stricken out did not destroy the uniformity required by the Constitution.

After further discussion by Messrs. GRIMES, STEWART, RAMSEY, MCDOUGALL, DAVIS and WILSON,

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by substituting for the words proposed to be stricken out the following: "And a homestead and other property, not exceeding in value $2,000."

Mr. FESSENDEN asserted the right of Congress to pass a bill with a provision in it similar to that now proposed to be stricken out. Without something of the kind he would not vote for the bill.

THE SMITHSON LEGACY.

Pending the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill,

Mr. FESSENDEN asked and obtained the unanimous consent to call up the bill of the House authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive into the Treasury the residuary legacy of of JAMES SMITHSON, upon the same terms as the original bequest, which was passed.

The Bankrupt Bill was resumed without reaching a vote.

The Senate, at 4 P. M., went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PATTERSON, one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive into the Treasury, on the same terms as the original bequest, the residuary legacy of JAMES SMITHSON, now in United States Bonds in the hands of the Institution, amounting to $26,210 63, together with such other sums as the Regents may from time to time see fit to deposit, not exceeding, with the original bequest, $1,000,000.

The second section authorizes the income from the residuary legacy to be applied by the Board of Regents in the same manner as the interest on the original bequest in accordance with the act of Aug. 10, 1846.

This was read three times and passed.

A PRESENT FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution permitting Capt. JOHN A. WEBSTER, Jr., of the steamer Mahoning, to receive from the Government of Great Britain a gold chronometer in appreciation of his valuable services in saving British vessels in distress on our coast.

It was read three times and passed.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

On motion of Mr. FERRY, the Secretary of War was directed to transmit the reports and estimates for the improvement of the harbors of Point Water and Pere Marquette on Lake Michigan.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

On motion of Mr. HARDING, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Internal Revenue law as to require the destruction of all copper stills that may be confiscated to the United States, and the sale of [illegible] old copper only.

EXTENSION OF PATENT REFUSED.

The House proceeded, as the first business in order during the morning hour, to the consideration of the bill that was before the House at the close of the morning hour last Saturday, to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to hear the application of the heirs of [illegible].

Mr. [illegible], who reported the bill from the Committee on Patents, addressed the House in support of the bill.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. HALL, WARD, [illegible]

[illegible]

The motion was negatived [illegible].

The morning hour expired and the bill went over to next private bill day—probably to-morrow.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

The House then, at 1:30 o'clock, took up the Senate bill regulating the tenure of civil offices, the debate being, on the suggestion of Mr. HALE, limited to half-hour speeches.

Mr. PRICE opposed the bill as an encroachment on the constitutional rights of the Executive branch of the Government.

Mr. WILLIAMS sustained the bill, suggesting, however, some amendments to it, by the transferring to it of certain provisions contained in the bill on the same subject reported by him from the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE advocated the Senate bill, and opposed any amendment of it in the House, because that would, in the present condition of the business, prevent it becoming a law this session.

Mr. DONNELLY spoke in support of the bill, and offered an amendment to the third section, providing that no vacancy shall be held to have happened during the recess of the Senate, if the incumbent of the office was in the exercise of its duties on the day that Congress convened; and that in such case the person holding the office shall continue to hold it until his successor is confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. HISE made an argument against the bill on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

Mr. STEVENS spoke in favor of the proposition which he made some time since, to declare all persons nominated to and rejected by the Senate, incapable of holding any public office for one year, and he offered an amendment to that effect.

Mr. BAKER supported the bill as making one of the most needed and important reforms in the Government.

The House, at 3:30 o'clock, seconded the previous question, and Mr. HALE, who had charge of the bill, made the closing argument in its support. He advocated the bill as a [illegible] legislation, and not merely as applicable to the present state of parties. There was nothing in it he argued, derogatory from the proper and desirable powers of [illegible]. All the power of removal [illegible] officers would remain, [illegible]. The only change it made was that the President could not [illegible] removal without the approval of the Senate. He opposed all the amendments offered to the bill, because, if the bill was amended at all, it would delay the final passage of the bill, and would not allow time to pass it again over the Executive veto, which might certainly be anticipated for it. He was particularly opposed to the proposition of Mr. WILLIAMS, which would make the bill apply to Cabinet officers. He appealed to the House not to adopt any amendment which would have the effect of sending the bill back to the Senate, and probably of defeating its passage this session, but to pass the bill as it came from the Senate.

The debate being closed, the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

The first amendment was that offered by Mr. WILLIAMS to strike from the first section the words, "excepting the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General."

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted, yeas 76, nays 78. So the amendment was rejected. All the Democrats voted in the negative. When the result was ready to be announced, it was a tie vote, and there was considerable interest manifested as to how the Speaker would cast his vote. The necessity for that, however, was obviated by Mr. ALLEY changing his vote from "aye" to "no," being the final result as above indicated.

Mr. HALE moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the amendment, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The yeas and nays being demanded, he withdrew his motion, not caring to run the risk of another vote.

The other amendments, offered by Messrs. WILLIAMS, DONNELLY and STEVENS, were severally rejected; the latter by a vote of 37 yeas to 118 nays.

Mr. FARQUHAR moved to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment as to Cabinet officers.

Mr. HALE moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was negatived by a vote of 67 yeas to 72 nays.

ACTS AND PROCLAMATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Before proceeding further with the matter, a movement was made for an adjournment.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, gave notice that he would, on next Monday, report back from the Judiciary Committee, the House bill to declare valid and conclusive certain proclamations of the President, and acts done in pursuance thereof or by his orders, in the suppression of the rebellion.

FOUR MONTHS' SERVICE.

Mr. STOKES, on leave, introduced a joint resolution to pay Capt. DANIEL C. TREWHITT, of Tennessee, for four months' service in the army. It was read three times and passed.

WRAPPING PAPER.

On motion of Mr. KETCHUM, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the propriety of removing the internal revenue tax from straw wrapping paper, and placing that article on the free list.

THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL.

Mr. HOGAN introduced a bill to enlarge the United States Arsenal at St. Louis. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented communications from the President as follows:

Transmitting the report of the Secretary of War, with information asked for by the House in a resolution of 25th of January, respecting the execution of the act of the 25th of July, 1866, providing for the appointment of a Commission to examine and report certain claims of the State of Iowa. It was laid on the table.

Transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, in answer to resolutions of the 4th and 19th of December, asking information on the present condition of affairs in Mexico and on the subject of the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Transmitting reports from the heads of the several Executive Departments with information in regard to appointments to office called for by the House resolution of the 6th December. Referred to the Select Committee on Civil Service.

REMONSTRANCES AND PETITIONS.

Mr. GRISWOLD presented a remonstrance from the banks in the City of Troy against changes in the National Banking Law.

Mr. MOORHEAD presented a similar remonstrance from JAMES MCAULEY and thirteen other Presidents of National Banks at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, presented petitions of the soldiers of the War of 1812 and others, asking aid for such soldiers from Congress.

The House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

The Sufferers by the Great Fire at Quebec.

QUEBEC, C. E., Friday, Feb. 1.

At a meeting of the residents of St. Sauveur district, to prepare an address and declaration of thanks to the people of England for their generous contributions in behalf of the sufferers by the great conflagration, an address was adopted, which after expressing profound gratitude for the relief afforded, says that it will be impossible for many of the sufferers to comply with the terms of the building scheme, and asks for an expression of opinion on the subject from the members of the London Relief Committee concerning the intentions of the contributions to the fund, as to the manner in which the money was to be employed.

A "hop" given by the officers of the ship-of-war *Aurora* on board, last night, was largely attended by the beauty and fashion of Quebec.

The thermometer rose rapidly yesterday, and to-day the weather is mild and foggy.

Settlers Murdered by Indians in Nebraska and Montana.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 1.

Late Omaha papers mention the murder, by Indians, of a number of settlers at the Lawrence Ranche, about fifty miles northwest of Julesburgh.

The Montana Gazette of the [illegible] inst. reports that Mr. [illegible], his wife and two children, and JOSEPH MCKNIGHT, sutler at Camp Cooke, and an Indian guide, were attacked by Indians at [illegible] Creek; the latter was killed, and Mr. [illegible] was severely wounded. Mrs. [illegible], who is a squaw, and her two children were taken prisoners [illegible].

[illegible] Several propositions are before the Legislature to provide for the early redemption of [illegible] the Missouri State bonds.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Another Ocean Telegraph—The State Printing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 1, 1867.

ANOTHER OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Senate had under discussion this morning a bill granting to WILLIAM ORTON, [illegible] and CHARLES HOWARD, with their associates, the "sole and exclusive right and privilege," for the next twenty years, to lay, construct, and maintain and operate telegraphic cables, in, and over, the waters, roads, islands, shores and lands, over which this State has jurisdiction, and to connect by means of said cables the State of New-York with the Empire of France. The bill was debated at great length in Committee of the Whole, and was finally progressed, no vote being arrived at. Some objection was made to the feature granting a monopoly to the persons named, but in consideration of the hazardous character of the enterprise, and the conviction that extraordinary inducements must be held out or the line would not be constructed, the bill provides that the State shall have the free and exclusive use of the wires for half an hour each day, and that the line shall be completed within two years.

STATE PRINTING.

The legislative printing has been under discussion in the Assembly to-day, and the unlucky printer has again been made the subject of a great deal of windy censure. The Printing Committee having reported in favor of printing 1,000 copies of the Adjutant-General's report, a motion was made by Mr. PARKER to cut it down to 750. He, at the same time, made some remarks rather derogatory to the character of the report. Mr. TARBOX thought the officers of militia regiments required elementary works rather than this abstruse report, which it was unlikely they would be able to understand if they got it. This aspersion drew sharp reprimands from Messrs. BUCK and other militia officers on the floor. The original resolution was adopted under the previous question.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 1.

THOMAS MURPHY introduced a petition to prevent the use of steam in Fourth-avenue.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Authorizing the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad, Brooklyn, to charge additional fare.

[illegible]

Relative to the election of the Directors of the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad by the Common Council.

Amending an act for the [illegible].

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Authorizing the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Connecticut, to effect insurance upon the lives of individuals.

To amend the charter of the National Travelers' Insurance Company, authorizing the Company to effect life insurance.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Clerk of Kings County to charge certain additional fees.

Changing the name of the New-York Commercial Association.

Authorizing WM. ORTON and his associates to lay telegraphic cables from the shores of New-York to France.

Amending the Niagara Frontier Police Act.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the charter of the Greenwood Cemetery Association, by providing that at an election for managers at least one-third of the stockholders shall be represented in vote before any change takes place.

Amending the charter of the Village of Rome.

Providing for refunding to various banks and insurance companies in New-York taxes of 1861 and 1862, which were illegally collected.

Mr. SESSIONS moved an amendment, that the awards shall be made on decision of three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Supreme Court of the First District; the said Commissioners to be appointed after ten days' notice has been given by the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. LENT moved to include the alleged illegal taxes of 1859 and 1860, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

After debate, progress was reported.

Relative to the payment of the clerks in Kings County Clerk's Office.

Relative to the election of directors of the Rochester and Genesee Railroad by the Rochester Common Council.

Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Senate concurrent resolutions relative to quarantine were announced. The rules were suspended, and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill to amend an act relative to quarantine.

REPORTS.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH—To provide for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for the consideration of the House.

By Mr. [illegible]—Authorizing the construction of a stone stairway on Central Park.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a resolution thanking Congress for passing the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill over the President's veto. It was adopted.

By Mr. WENDOVER—For the protection of the navigation of the Hudson River.

By Mr. JULIAN—To incorporate the New-York Safe Deposit Company.

By Mr. ROBERTS—To amend an act relative to the State Lunatic Asylum.

By Mr. RICHMOND—To incorporate the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

By W. C. BUCK—To authorize certain towns to subscribe stock in the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

Mr. GRIDLEY introduced a bill to amend the charter of the National Travelers' Insurance Company.

By Mr. CREAMER—To establish a Free German-American Institute in New-York City.

Adjourned.

Election of Railroad Officers in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 1.

At a meeting of the directors of the Little Miami Railroad, yesterday, the following officers were elected: W. H. Clement, President; C. H. Kilgour, Vice-President; J. W. [illegible], late Assistant Superintendent of the New-York and Erie Railroad, Superintendent; S. E. Wright, Treasurer; J. D. Davenport, Auditor-General; P. Strader, General Ticket Agent; J. A. Kinney, General Freight Agent. Messrs. Clement, Strader and Kinney immediately resigned their positions, when W. E. Woodward, late Superintendent, was elected President, and Col. O'Brien, General Ticket Agent. Mr. Kinney's place is not yet filled.

The weather continues soft, and the snow is fast disappearing. The prospects are good for an early reopening of navigation.

The Fenian Prisoners in Canada.

TORONTO, Friday, Feb. 1.

The total number of Fenians held here since June, is 107. The following is the disposal made of their cases: 22 convicted, 30 acquitted, 40 dismissed for want of evidence, 13 discharged on bail, and 2 remaining still for trial. The condemned will be sent to Kingston Penitentiary, when the sentences upon those convicted at the present Assizes shall have been commuted.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Canada.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Friday, Feb. 1.

The mail train from Buffalo due here at 10 o'clock this morning, ran off the track half a mile east from Brantford, throwing the passenger car down an embankment, killing the brakeman, Mr. ARCHER, formerly a telegraph operator, and slightly injuring several passengers.

Fire at Mansfield, Ohio.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Friday, Feb. 1.

A large fire occurred here this morning. It broke out about 3 o'clock in the bakery of JOSSLYN & PALMER. The Weldon House block was destroyed, and six stores burnt out, together with a number of offices in the upper stories, including the Odd Fellows Hall and the armory of a military company. The loss is about $10,000. The principal sufferers are: Hedrick & Co., dry goods; Jackson, grocer; Josslyn & Palmer, bakers; Fletcher & Co., liquors; Bollman, clothing; [illegible].

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 1.

Late advices from Japan state that, owing to internal disturbances in the country, [illegible] serious storm. Several fires were reported to have taken place.

The Press sails for Hong Kong to-day, and takes $120,000 in treasure.

Reorganization of Odd Fellows at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Friday, Feb. 1.

The reorganization of the Order of Odd Fellows commenced in Hartford to-day, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Seventy members from New-Haven, and large delegations from other parts of the State, assisted in the reorganization of [illegible] Lodge, No. [illegible]. [illegible]

Forced Loan Levied by an Imperialist Commander.

BROWNSVILLE, Monday, Jan. 28.

Advices from San Felipe state that Col. QUIROGA, the last commander who passed through that city in the retreat of the Imperial forces, imposed a forced loan of $2,000 on the inhabitants, and as the sum of $500 was yet wanted to complete the amount ordered, QUIROGA ordered three of the inhabitants to be shot. A priest was ordered to administer spiritual consolation, and the execution was about to take place when the sum of $2,000 was completed.

Outrages Committed by Missouri Militia.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 1.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Jefferson says that some of the State militia now stationed in that town on Friday night last plundered a tobacco-store of a quantity of cigars and tobacco. They also carried off a lot of harness and bridles from a saddler's shop, and attempted to break into a jewelry-store but were prevented by the proprietor.

A man was arrested for arson to-day and lies in jail awaiting an examination.

The Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, Kan., Friday, Feb. 1.

The Senate to-day passed concurrent resolutions, with only four dissenting votes, declaring that the late rebel States are without any legal Government, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide them with territorial forms of Government.

An amendment that upon the ratification by the requisite number of States of the Constitutional Amendment [illegible] should be admitted to Congress—was defeated.

Falling of a Wall in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

The walls of a large dwelling-house on the corner of [illegible] streets, which is in process of being altered [illegible] to be occupied as a store, fell in this morning, [illegible].

Two of the men were rescued alive, but were very badly bruised. It is believed that two others are still under the ruins, but it is unknown whether they have perished. The injured men were taken to the hospital and their wounds were promptly attended to.

Arrival of the Tonawanda at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 1.

The steamer Tonawanda, from Savannah, succeeded in reaching the dock to-day through the channel in the ice, which is kept open by the ice-boat. A general thaw prevails.

The Legislature has passed a bill to prevent the city railroad companies from salting the tracks after snow-storms.

The Snow Blockade on New-York Railroads.

OSWEGO, Friday, Feb. 1.

The Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, which has been blocked up since Saturday night, is now open, and trains will commence running to-night. It is expected that the Oswego and Rome Road will be in operation to-morrow morning. The late storm has been more disastrous to the railroads than any experienced for years.

Fire at Newtown, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, Feb. 1.

The woolen hat manufactory of W. L. Horn & Co., at Sandy Hook, Newtown, was destroyed by fire on Friday noon. Loss about $35,000; insured for $33,500. Sixty persons are thrown out of employment. The fire originated from the ignition of kerosene oil.

Death of Gen. Hancock's Father.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Friday, Feb. 1.

B. F. HANCOCK, father of Gen. HANCOCK, died this morning.

Deceased was Collector of Internal Revenue in the Sixth District. He was sixty-seven years of age.

Gen. HANCOCK has arrived at home from the Western Department, which he commands.

Destructive Fire in New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Feb. 1.

A fire occurred at 3 o'clock this morning in BALLENTINE's extensive brewery in this place, resulting in the partial destruction of the malt houses. The fire is presumed to have originated in the drying kiln. The damage is estimated at $30,000, but is fully covered by insurance.

The Chilian Fleet Exciting Apprehensions at Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 1.

Later advices from Havana state that the reported approach of the Peruvian and Chilian fleet caused serious apprehensions there.

The small-pox was rapidly abating.

The Steamer Lady Franklin Burned at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 1.

A fire this morning destroyed the steamer *Lady Franklin*, a Mississippi River packet. Loss $10,000; insured in Cincinnati. The fire was accidental.

Honors to Gen. Beauregard in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Feb. 1.

A grand hop was given here to-night in honor of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

This city is infested with thieves who commit burglaries nightly with impunity.

A Lawyer Shot and Killed in Kentucky.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Friday, Feb. 1.

W. T. JACOBS shot and killed B. T. ROBERTS, a young lawyer in this city. Cause, jealousy.

John Mitchel on the Fenian Organization.

In the following letter to Capt. WILLIAM H. GRACE, Fenian Organizer for the State of Minnesota, JOHN MITCHEL denies the report that he distrusted or disapproved the Fenian organization:

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12, 1867.

Mr. William H. Grace:

MY DEAR SIR: [illegible] I approve the organization both in America and in Ireland, and believe that almost all my countrymen who have joined in it have done so from the purest motives of patriotism.

I have long lost confidence in Mr. STEPHENS, and after his installation as the head of one of the wings of the Brotherhood here, I declined any longer even to be the medium of transmitting money to Ireland.

As for the other branch of the Brotherhood to which I presume you belong (though you have not said so,) I must say that it has shown more signs of vitality and determination than that of the C. O. I. R.

Moreover, I affirm without scruple, that a patriotic organization of Irishmen, has at all times a clear right to attack English power, either in Canada or anywhere else.

[illegible] people are too impatient for quick results. If they could content themselves with spreading and strengthening the Fenian organization, in expectation of the opportunity which a war will give them, then you might find me active in the movement. In the meantime do not believe that I could ever have been guilty of stigmatizing either the members of any Brotherhood, or its general purpose—which purpose is to destroy British domination in Ireland by force.

Please to communicate the contents of this letter to our friends who may be about you or, if you think right, publish it.

Respectfully and sincerely, your friend,

JOHN MITCHEL.

IMPEACHMENT.

Gen. Grant to be Included—Curious Statement Regarding Butler, Ashley and Stevens.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

It will be remembered that about a month ago Mr. ASHLEY offered a resolution in the House of Representatives directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if any officer of the United States had been guilty of high crimes or misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution, or had conspired to subvert the Constitution of the United States. This looked at the time, certainly to me, and, I think, to most others, rather like the evasion of a direct charge against the President, than an attempt to make it more comprehensive, and to include others beside that unhappy gentleman. I know that most of those who referred to the subject in conversation at the time so regarded it. There was one gentleman, however, on the floor of the House of Representatives, who, as if by inspiration, saw through it the instant it was offered, and construed aright the poisonous malice it concealed under an apparently harmless coating of words. The presentation of such a resolution, whose coming had not been heralded by any previous announcement or intention, and was known but to half a dozen members, very naturally threw the House into a temporary confusion, and created quite a stir on the Republican side. What the public already knows on the subject is only what transpired in the way of regular business, but the by-play, that did not come under that head, is the important part that shows the *animus* of the movement. As soon as the resolution was read Mr. BINGHAM jumped from his seat and went over to ASHLEY, to whom he addressed some very strong language, asking him what he meant by such a proposition as that, and why he didn't frame it to apply to the President only, instead of making it a drag-net to include every officer of the Government. ASHLEY hesitated a while, affected a knavish smile, and replied that "he guessed it was all right." "No, it isn't all right," said BINGHAM; "it's a stab at Gen. GRANT, and no such malicious thing shall go through the House if I can help it." "Suppose it does include GRANT," said ASHLEY, "can't we investigate his conduct, too? and can't we impeach him if he has been guilty under the resolution?" BINGHAM looked at ASHLEY a moment and replied in nervous wrath, "ASHLEY, you're a fool. Don't you know that you can't impeach any but a civil officer of the Government under the Constitution?" By this time quite a group had collected where the colloquy was being held, and THAD. STEVENS, scenting a breeze, had come over to avert a storm. Addressing him, BINGHAM asked what was the meaning of this damnable assault upon Gen. GRANT. "Oh, nothing," said STEVENS in his insidious way, "only we want to investigate some charges recently made against him. I don't see why GRANT should be free from investigation any more than JOHNSON. He's just as bad as JOHNSON." BINGHAM again denounced what he termed, very aptly, "a foul conspiracy against the chief officer of the Army of the Republic," and he gave the friends of the resolution who were around him fair warning that if they passed it, he should expose the cowardly proceeding as it deserved. By this time the resolution had "gone over," as the parliamentary phrase is, from a refusal of the House to suspend the rules. Quiet had been restored on the floor, and the business of the day was quietly proceeding. BINGHAM addressed ASHLEY, in presence of several members, in language like this: "Tell the honest truth now, who instigated that resolution?" "Why, what makes you think it wasn't my own?" inquired ASHLEY. "Because," said BINGHAM, "I know there is too much cunning in it for you, and I'll bet you anything you dare that THAD. STEVENS or BEN BUTLER either wrote it or dictated its spirit." ASHLEY again protested against BINGHAM's right to question the authorship; and BINGHAM again repeated that there was too much craft and design about it for anybody but STEVENS or BUTLER. What from BINGHAM's earnestness and ASHLEY's faintly disguised equivocation, the dispute had become quite interesting, and a number of Radical members had collected around the disputants. After some further bantering and badgering on BINGHAM's part, ASHLEY confessed that "STEVENS had a little to do with it, and BUTLER had a little to do with it, and that one of its principal objects was to give BUTLER an opportunity of making and proving certain charges against Gen. GRANT."

Now this is no story of the imagination. It is a statement of fact, given to me by one who was witness to it, and substantiated by others. I heard it some time ago, but looked upon it as so improbable on its face that I declined to print it until I had verified it from such a source as would leave no doubt of its accuracy.

Mr. BINGHAM deserves the approbation of all true men for his timely intercession to avert an act, the slightest mischief done by which would have been the disgrace of the men who participated in it, for in their disgrace the whole American people would have been involved in the eyes of the civilized world.

But after all, though there is room for denunciation and cause for wrath in the idea of BUTLER and ASHLEY charging GRANT with a conspiracy to subvert the Government, isn't there, on the whole, more temptation to a good laugh?

MACK.

KENTUCKY.

Report of the Senate Committee on Federal Relations—A National Convention.

The Committee on Federal Relations, in the Kentucky State Senate, have made a lengthy report on a resolution referred to them in favor of a National Democratic Convention of all the States in Louisville at an early day. The resolution declared the Convention to be "for the purpose of taking into consideration such measures as will promote the public welfare, maintain inviolate the Constitution of our fathers, the enforcement of constitutional law, and to bring to bear the whole power and influence of the National Democracy to the support of the President in his efforts to restore the Union, now dissevered by the unconstitutional and revolutionary acts of Congress." The Committee, in their report discuss the political situation at length, protesting against test oaths, the Constitutional Amendment, the exclusion of the Southern States from representation in Congress, &c., and conclude as follows:

The most charitable construction which can be placed on the conduct of the dominant party is that they are acting on the assumption of a dissolved Union without the obligation of an oath to observe the Constitution, and that Congress is the superior law giver and the States are held together by force. The great leader of that party—STEVENS, of Pennsylvania—has openly avowed that the Union was dissolved, and his action is made conformable with that state of things. If this revolutionary idea is not arrested who can foresee the consequences that may follow in its train? The American people are forbearing and hopeful; but conclusions follow political events as certain as water seeks its level. The most sensitive interest which is interwoven in the business transactions of citizens of the United States at this time is the currency and national securities; their destruction may follow the solution of this political problem. If so, those who have sown the seed will reap the harvest. In this chaotic state of affairs Kentucky insists on a perfect Union of all the States, with all their rights and privileges secured by the Constitution to each State, and is determined, now as heretofore, to stand firm as a rock in the ocean, bearing aloft the Constitution as our fathers made it. And if the temple of civil liberty erected by their noble hands and conceived by their colossal minds must fall, she will be buried beneath its remains. From the warnings we have it is our duty to watch with a jealous and vigilant eye the movements of that party. It has been truthfully said "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance." It is demonstrable to the most casual observer of passing political events that unless the encroachments of the party in power upon the reserved powers of the States can be arrested it must eventually result in the destruction of the powers and rights of the several States secured by the Constitution and to unite in the Federal Government all power. In that event there will be created a despotism on the ruins of a mighty republic, in comparison to which that of Austria and Russia may be esteemed a blessing. The evils existing and anticipated being thus presented, the question arises, what is the remedy, and how shall we escape the evils foreboded? That question baffles the wisest statesman of this age.

Your Committee present as the best remedy to unite all the elements of opposition into one party, and make a last and final appeal to the ballot box. If the lovers of liberty can forget and sink into oblivion the past, merge personal considerations in the personal good, ignore past politics and party names and past issues, and by the adoption of the principles on which all the opposing elements may unite in one grand and active political party, having a common purpose, this swelling tide of despotism may be rolled back and its projectors scattered to the winds. To effect that object concert and cooperation are indispensable; that can be effected only by a grand council of representative men in national convention assembled. Therefore, the Committee recommend the adoption of the resolution submitted for their consideration.

The Maine Colonists at Joppa.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Feb. 1.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has been informed that W. H. BIDWELL, of New-York, will be sent by Secretary SEWARD to look after the Joppa colonists from Maine.

Conviction of a Murderer at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, Friday, Feb. 1.

HIRAM C[illegible] was to-day convicted of the murder of Mrs. [illegible], in Petersburgh, on the 19th of October last. He will be sentenced to-morrow.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE. With letters and speeches before, during and after the war. By HENRY CLEVELAND. Philadelphia: NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Until the actual outbreak of the war very few Southerners held so high a place in the esteem of Northern men as did Mr. STEPHENS. His private life has always been blameless, and his political career seemed to be prompted by a sincere and self-sacrificing love of country, until his attachment to his State overshadowed it, leading him to adopt a course which his better judgment emphatically and publicly condemned. Possessing, as he always has, to a wonderful degree the confidence of Southern men of all parties, not even excepting his most determined antagonists, his life, if it could be fully written, would probably shed more light upon the political history of the country during the last quarter of a century than would that of any other politician, either North or South. This work, if it is ever accomplished, cannot be fully done while Mr. STEPHENS is living, and so far as any biography of the man is concerned, it would have been much better had it not been attempted at all than that it should have been done in the slovenly, incomplete and unsatisfactory manner in which it is performed in this volume. A plain, straightforward statement of the facts in Mr. STEPHENS' career would have been a very appropriate introduction to the speeches and letters which are here gathered together, and which are in themselves a most important and valuable contribution to the political history of the time; but instead of a simple narrative we have a poorly written, undigested and ill-proportioned essay, which is laudatory to the extreme of sycophancy. One of the most remarkable points connected with the work is the fact that Mr. STEPHENS was willing to indorse this part of it by the admission that he had looked over the proof sheets of the volume and made some corrections and suggestions. In justice to the victim of this biographical outrage, it is but fair to conclude that these "corrections and suggestions" had reference to the passages to which we allude, and that Mr. CLEVELAND took the liberty to disregard them, for surely the delicate and sensitive nature of Mr. STEPHENS must have shrunk from these unwarrantable exposures and intrusions. First of all we have some absurd rhetorical flourishes about the Lake of Como, and Pauline "in the arms of the poor Claude Melnotte." Then we came to Crawfordville, through which the Georgia railroad trains still run "as regularly as would be the oscillations of a giant pendulum sweeping through the hills," and where, wonderful to relate, "at train time there is always a little assembly at the depot." There, too, an astonishing meteorological phenomenon is to be observed, for Mr. CLEVELAND solemnly assures us that "in Summer the mellow sunbeams are reflected from burned herbage or from the great red seams in the hills," and stranger still, "the streets are washed by rain and worn by the attrition of feet, until the very ground looks old and wrinkled." Then there is a Baptist Church in the place, and "on Sabbaths, when the hill echoes to the same truths that were taught by the fishermen of Galilee, the irrepressible beauty of the South blooms out in the matchless loveliness of Georgia women, sweet as her roses and holy as her prayers." After these outbursts one would almost be persuaded that Mr. CLEVELAND was a poet if he did not, with characteristic egotism or indiscretion, introduce into this sketch, which is a biography of Mr. STEPHENS, be it remembered, two poems, written by himself, one entitled "A Requiem for the Land, if Liberty is Lost," and the other an apostrophe to the statesman whose career he commemorates. These efforts demonstrate clearly that the biographer writes even worse poetry than he does prose, and the statement of this fact will be regarded as sufficient without subjecting the reader to the torture of actual demonstration. The mansion of Mr. STEPHENS is described with painful minuteness, from the arrangement of the rooms on each floor to the windows without curtains but "having shades of green and frosted gold." (Does the writer really mean to say that the gold in Georgia is green?) Then, too, there is "a fine cast by SAUNDERS, intended as a model for a statue of Gen. OGLETHORPE. *The sword in his hand has been damaged by an accident.*" Also, a statue of the same distinguished personage with its neck fractured, which really excites a suspicion that Mr. STEPHENS entertains a grudge against the founder of the Georgia Colony. For the benefit of visitors, undoubtedly, the very important fact is stated that the Ex-Vice-President of the Confederacy keeps no less than three dogs—"a huge brown mastiff" named *Troup*, a "little black terrier" called *Frank*, and a "restless yellow pup" called *Sir Bingo Binks*. *Rio*, which we are kindly told to pronounce "Reo," was the name of a poodle that "has since 1863 had a dreamless sleep in the garden," and of this animal we have a wood engraving which bears a striking resemblance to pictures of dogs to be found in the specimen-books of type-founders. With a delicacy worth noting, the biographer removes this illustration as far as possible from the two steel engravings of Mr. STEPHENS. All this Pecksniffianism, however, reaches the climax when we are gravely informed in a foot note that Mr. STEPHENS "cut his last tooth in his twenty-seventh year." Sundry extracts from letters written by newspaper correspondents, who had visited the subject of this sketch, with clippings from various editorials upon his speeches, lend dignity to this extraordinary biography.

It is really cause for surprise that one so overwhelmed with admiration of Mr. STEPHENS, and at the same time so filled with a sense of his own importance as the biographer of the Ex-Vice-President of the Confederacy, should have found space to give us any facts at all regarding his life, but he interweaves a few in this dreary farrago of fulsome adulation, and we glean a few of the more prominent. The ancestors of Mr. STEPHENS were from Pennsylvania, and he was born in that part of Georgia now known as Taliaferro County, on Feb. 11, 1812. Originally named ALEXANDER, he adopted the middle name HAMILTON from respect for his greatest benefactor, Rev. ALEXANDER HAMILTON WEBSTER, of Wilkes County, afterward his preceptor, and a favorite preacher in Georgia. ALEXANDER lost his mother when he was an infant, and his father died in 1826. One brother and one sister died some time ago; and of two half brothers and one half sister, but one of the former, Hon. LINTON STEPHENS, now survives. His father's affairs were not in a flourishing condition at the time of his death, as may be inferred from the fact that when the estate came to be settled up, the portion of each child was only $444. The interest of this little sum barely paid for his tuition and clothing, but his uncle, AARON W. GRIER, offered him a home and gave him his board. Decidedly religious in his inclinations, he attracted the attention of his Sunday-school Superintendent, who was instrumental in making an arrangement by which young STEPHENS was enabled to attend the Academy at Washington, Ga., then one of the best classical schools in the State. Some benevolent gentlemen undertook to defray the expenses of his education, with the understanding that he should prepare himself for the ministry, but the condition was an irksome one to Mr. STEPHENS, and he had it modified in such a way that he was at liberty to repay the money if he should decide to pursue any other profession. After nine months study, Mr. STEPHENS entered the State University at Athens, generally known as Franklin College, beginning his course with the Freshman year. The embarrassment under which he had all the time labored in receiving pecuniary aid to enable him to pursue his studies, was removed by the payment to him about this time of his small patrimony, with which he paid his way through college. When he had completed his course he borrowed enough from his brother, AARON G. STEPHENS, to pay his debts, with interest, and thus having brought his affairs into a satisfactory shape, he obtained a situation as teacher in Madison, Ga., and afterward as a private tutor in Liberty County. Mr. STEPHENS performed his pedagogical duties with such conscientious care that his health suffered greatly, but he persevered until he had not only discharged all his debts, but until he had laid up a small sum as capital upon which to begin the study of the law. He entered upon this stage of his career May 28, 1834, and very soon thereafter established himself in the sheriff's office at Crawfordville, agreeing to give that functionary legal advice in the discharge of his duties. Meanwhile he read law alone and without an instructor, picking up a knowledge of the modes of procedure as best he could in the office of the Clerk of the county. On July 22, 1834, when twenty-two years of age, Mr. STEPHENS was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Crawfordville. During the first year he made his own fires, blacked his own boots, lived on six dollars a month, and saved four hundred dollars. Within ten days after his admission to the bar he was engaged as counsel in a case to decide the question of guardianship of the granddaughter of a wealthy man, the mother of the child, having been married to a second husband. Mr. STEPHENS carried the case against one of the ablest lawyers of the State, and, as great interest had been excited in the suit, his reputation was at once assured. In 1836, contrary to his expressed wishes, he was nominated by his friends for the lower branch of the State Assembly, and was triumphantly elected against a bitter opposition, which was inspired by the fact that he was openly and decidedly against the doctrine of nullification, and that some time before, at a county meeting, he had successfully opposed the organization of a Vigilance Committee in Taliaferro County. In August, 1836, and while this contest was pending, he had a severe attack of bilious fever, and was so badly salivated while being treated for it that he did not recover sufficiently to leave his bed until the week previous to election, and then he was so weak that he seemed scarcely able to walk, much less to speak, but notwithstanding this he defeated his highest competitor more than two to one. His first speech in the Legislature was upon the subject of the State, or Western and Atlantic Railroad, connecting Atlanta with Chattanooga, and the ability displayed in his manner of presenting the subject was so marked that it at once gave him a reputation throughout the State. In 1837 he was again completely prostrated by disease, and for two or three years was such a confirmed dyspeptic that he could eat nothing but bread and milk. He was reëlected to the Legislature without opposition in this same year, (1837,) and, in 1838, had a return of his old malady. After trying various places of public resort, he at last found relief at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, and for several seasons thereafter spent most of the Summer there. Notwithstanding his general physical prostration he was elected to the Legislature in 1838, '39 and '40, but declined to serve in 1841, and in 1842 was elected to the State Senate. In April, 1842, he had a severe attack of sickness, which was at first thought to be consumption, but which proved to be abscess of the liver. In 1843 he was first nominated to Congress, and after a most exciting contest, and one which is memorable in the history of Georgia politics, he was returned by over three thousand majority. From that time to the present Mr. STEPHENS has had office thrust upon him by the people of his district almost constantly, and notwithstanding the fact that he occasionally advocated lines of policy which were at first unpopular with a large proportion of his constituents, he has almost always been sustained by them. It is not our purpose here, however, to discuss the more recent political career of Mr. STEPHENS. The speeches brought together in this volume, and especially the private letters, form a most important contribution to our political history. The correspondence which took place between Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. STEPHENS just before the outbreak of the war has already been reproduced in our columns, and besides this there are several letters addressed to prominent Southern men by Mr. STEPHENS, some of which have, we believe, never been published before. Several of these which were written while the late Confederacy was passing through the trials which resulted in its complete overthrow, reflect with a fidelity which must make them historical, the realization of those very dangers which Mr. STEPHENS so graphically predicted in his famous speech delivered at Milledgeville in 1861, and posterity will assuredly hold him to a fearful accountability for having acquiesced in and abetted a line of policy, the consequences of which he foretold with an accuracy which will forever prevent him from pleading ignorance of the future in defence of his course.

ELEMENTS OF ART CRITICISM, comprising a Treatise on the Principles of Man's Nature as Addressed by Art; designed as a Text Book for Schools and Colleges, and as a Hand-book for Amateurs and Artists. By G. W. SAMSON, D. D., President of Columbian College, Washington, D. C. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

The author of this work is a much respected Southern clergyman and professor, who has devoted many years to the study of Art, through the medium of books. He has never been in Europe; and all his ideas of ancient and modern European Art, are derived at second hand. His pages bristle with direct and indirect quotations from the "Hindoo philosophers" KAPILA and KANADA; from the "Grecian philosopher" ARISTOTLE; from the "English philosopher" Lord KAMES: with allusions to GALEN, "the great physician," to PLATO, COUSIN, HOBBES, HIPPOCRATES, (who, we are kindly informed, "lived before ARISTOTLE,") PERICLES, PLUTARCH, ALISON, RUSKIN, and other authors of celebrity. These names, scattered plentifully through the book, give an impression of learning and research which is not confirmed by a closer inspection. Not being an original investigator, Dr. SAMSON gives us nothing new in regard to the history of art; while his own views, are extremely crude and very often absurd. In order to be very profound and thorough, Dr. SAMSON begins his history with the creation of man, and endeavors to show that "art sensibility" was implanted by God in our first parents. The process of reasoning by which he arrives at this conclusion is decidedly clergymanic:

> "When God made man in His own image, and he was perfect in all his powers, we read that He made every tree *first* 'pleasant to the eyes,' then 'good for food.' The eye saw the beauty of the fruit before the palate tasted its sweets; the intellect was addressed [illegible] the delight of the mind were made both to [illegible] of the [illegible]. The love of art, and the power it exerts to promote man's happiness and welfare, was the first which God made to bless and govern us. In the [illegible] man's original impulses was inverted; for we read that 'when the woman saw that the tree was' first 'good for food,' and second, 'pleasant to the eyes,' 'she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat.' [illegible] in all man's progress, the first intellectual development is the germ of the love of art, addressing the eye in forms of beauty, or the ear in sounds of melody. The infant is stilled as readily by a pretty toy, or by the nurse's song, as it is by the luxury of its mother's milk. This is the first element entering into our love of art, and our impulse to make it our study."

The author's style is singularly clumsy and inaccurate for an art-critic. Thus he speaks of a "more fastidious [illegible]" of "Pericles and cultured men generally, as Plutarch and other writers;" and on every page are to be found expressions that remind one of the theological art-lecturer. For example:

> "As the Author of all our pleasures has made the gratification of [illegible] [illegible] of the higher arts. These offices are mainly three; to minister to social luxury and refinement; to arouse religious excitement and devotion; and to serve as tributes of affection and as [illegible] amid the struggle of [illegible] which clings to, and the disgust which puts away the [illegible] once loved."

In the historical portion of his work Dr. SAMSON is generally accurate; but he tells nothing which is not already familiar to every cultivated man. As a hand-book for students, his work is too clumsily put together, and too frequently inaccurate in its critical judgments to be of much value.

CANADA.

Consecration of Archdeacon Bethune as Coadjutor Bishop of Toronto and Titular Bishop of Niagara—The Last Link between Church and State Broken.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1867.

Fifty years ago the party in power here were under a delusion that the Provincial branch of the Anglican Church might be erected into at least a quasi-national Church. There was for many years great kicking against the pricks on the part of those who desired to uphold the European system. That very respectable old King, GEORGE III., would seem to have contemplated something of the sort, for he set apart one-seventh of all the wild lands of Upper Canada for the support of a "Protestant clergy." For some years it was supposed that the Church of England alone was to be the beneficiary of this munificent endowment; then the Presbyterians put in a claim, then the Methodists. When the lands became valuable, the Imperial Parliament passed an act enabling the Provincial Parliament to deal with these lands as they chose. The consequence of this legislation was that the lands were eventually secularized and the proceeds of the sales are paid over, as they accrue, to the different township municipalities, by whom the cash is *jobbed* and *jobbed* until it is usually lost. For be it known to you, O ye New-Yorkers, that your municipal affairs are not the only ones which admit of dishonest manipulation. I have known a township municipality of five members reeve and four councillors, elected by the people, wherein there was as much greed and jobbing to get hold of $50— [illegible] —as there would be among your Knickerbocker Corporation to finger $50,000; and where the Secretary-Treasurer was as great a rogue as even the "ring" could desire. Pardon this digression.

On a theme like this a caveat seems to rise from your metropolis. Subsequently to the passing of the act for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, (as the seventh of the lands were called,) an act was passed divesting the Crown of the patronage of the Rectories, fifty-two of which had been erected by Royal Patent in 1836.

The levels of an intimate relation between Church and State were, however, not even yet finally discarded, [illegible] "We have been [illegible] as to temporalities, but we retain our spiritual connection—at least we can't have a Bishop consecrated without letters patent and a Royal mandate." Such ideas have been completely upset by the proceedings of yesterday. For the first time in Canada, a Bishop has been duly set apart for his holy office *sans* letters patent, *sans* Royal mandate, *sans* everything which in any way partakes of the nature of State interference. The Earl of Carnarvon wrote a sensible letter, stating that—well, it does not much matter what the noble Lord said; but being interpreted, it meant that the Canadian branch of the Anglican Church could just do as she pleased, and, in fact, that she was free as air, and just as much disenthralled from all State bondage as the sister in the State of New-York. The matter then became very simple. The Metropolitan, the Bishop of Montreal, now in England for his health, sent a commission to the Bishop of Toronto, (the senior Colonial Bishop of England's colonies,) and the other Canadian Bishops, to consecrate the Coadjutor of Toronto with the title of Bishop of Niagara, and it was done accordingly; and so was loosed the last tie between the Anglican Church in Canada and the Anglican State power. The day was rather stormy—a fine bright morning, but an easterly snow-storm in the afternoon. Divine service was held in St. James' Parish Church, which, by the way, it is considered the "right thing" to call "*the Cathedral*" because the Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto has always had his *cathedra* or throne therein; but it appears that he really has no more power or *right* there than in any other parish church in his diocese. The worship of the day was fitly inaugurated by the saying of the Matins Office, in which, alas! the beautiful lessons were cruelly murdered by a clergyman whose voice seemed determined to proceed through his nose at any cost. All attempts at ritualistic ornamentation appear to have been studiously avoided, so that if the services were *high*, they were very surely *dry* also.

The consecrating Bishop, *par excellence*, was the venerable Bishop of Toronto, who will soon be 90 years of age. For one of his age his voice is surprisingly strong, but his eyesight has apparently become very much bedimmed, and he with difficulty accomplished the part assigned to him. The assisting Bishops were the Bishops of Huron and Ontario, in Canada, and the Bishops of Michigan and Western New-York. A very respectable sermon was preached by Dr. PATTON, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Ontario, a gentlemanly representative of the old high and dry Anglican school of divines. After giving utterance to a variety of platitudes, to which no one present would think of objecting, thus did this pink of Provincial Archdeacons preach respecting the newly-elected Bishop:

"And we have good reason to hope that the beloved brother about to be advanced to such high dignity will bring no discredit upon the holy office, will prove himself not unworthy of the goodly fellowship. Greatly indeed would his future conduct belie his past career should it prove otherwise. But we have no misgivings on this point. We feel well assured that he who, during a ministry of forty years, has ever been found faithful to the holy trusts committed to his charge, will not be wanting in the discharge of the still more high and holy duties pertaining to the exalted office to which, in the Providence of Almighty God, he is now to be advanced. The preacher who has enjoyed the privilege of his friendship and brotherhood in the ministry for more than thirty years may well be allowed the liberty of a more extended allusion to his past career, his ministry, and his varied labors in the cause of Christ and His Church.

"Born within a few miles of the preacher's residence, where his early youth is still well reported of, the pupil in Cornwall of your most venerable and venerated Bishop, admitted in the sacred ministry in the year 1824, by Dr. MOUNTAIN, the first Bishop of Quebec, the Bishop elect, as one of the early pioneers of the Church in this diocese, has witnessed and shared in her earlier struggles, has been identified with her earlier growth and prosperity, is intimately acquainted with her past history, understands well her present position, and brings the advantage of matured experience to aid, under God's guidance and direction, in shaping her future destiny.

"For very many years he has faithfully and efficiently discharged the various duties connected with the several important offices he has held in our Canadian branch of Christ's most holy Church.

"As a parish clergyman, first at Grimsby, and then for thirty-nine years at Cobourg, he 'studied to show himself approved unto God as a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth;' 'not shunning to declare the whole counsel of God,' but 'preaching to them the truth as it is in Jesus,' he sought 'to build up his people on our most holy faith.' The various addresses and testimonials received from his congregation at different occasions testified to the manner in which his parishioners appreciated his worth and valued his labors.

"As the founder and for many years the editor of *The Church*, he did good service to the cause of order, loyalty and religion. Those were indeed the palmy days of Church journalism in Canada. To so high a literary position did *The Church* then attain, that it was noticed with much approval by English journals and reviews of long-established reputation. When rebellion reared the standard of revolt in Canada, *The Church* bravely unfurled the glorious flag of connection with Great Britain, and in many a soul-stirring editorial the hearts of the loyal were warmed into still more fervent devotion to England's Queen and cause.

"During the long contest connected with the Clergy Reserves question the pen of this able editor was ever ready to defend our cause and to advocate our rights.

"In his advocacy of the principles of the Church he was outspoken and uncompromising, and yet, withal, so courteous in style and language that he oft conciliated the esteem of bitter opponents of the truths he proclaimed.

"As Professor for the space of ten years of the Theological College at Cobourg, he did good service to the Church by training many [illegible] of the clergy, [illegible] laborers in the Lord's vineyard. [illegible]

"In [illegible] [illegible] life, which is usually accompanied by the accessories of prudence, sound judgment, [illegible] of speech and dignity of manners. The mind is then matured, the [illegible] doctrine and in practice, such he may reasonably be expected to continue [illegible] unaffected by the varying novelties of the day, which prove often so fascinating to the young, the ardent, and the inexperienced.

"It may, indeed, be objected that advancing years tend naturally to impair the physical powers, and thus to [illegible] of the Episcopate. The Bishop elect, like your most venerable Diocesan, may be justly regarded as one of the exceptions to the general law. Ever an active, laborious and [illegible] hard worker, God has been graciously pleased to grant him a long continuance of good health, and a [illegible] capable of enduring many years of [illegible] and fatigue. And if he be [illegible] it must be a source of the [illegible] that he has passed through [illegible] [illegible] that one who has borne the [illegible] of the day for so long a period, should at length receive that temporal reward of long and faithful services, which his elevation to the Episcopate now seems to confer.

"Finally, believing the Bishop elect to be a man of [illegible] sincere though unostentatious piety, one who through God's grace [illegible] [illegible] we cannot but congratulate the Diocese on his advancement to the Episcopate, and in the well-chosen words of your venerated Diocesan express the [illegible] that the future life of the Coadjutor Bishop may be, as the past has been, just and holy and upright in every respect, and worthy of the high station to which he is now called."

This, I think, is the best part of his sermon. At all events it is strictly upheld by the "irresistible logic of facts." At the tail of his discourse the preacher let out some heavy blows at the "Ritualists," and then he rejoices that they find "little favor" in Canada the blest. This, I believe, is true enough, and one reason is that no attempts have been made to display ornate services—reason enough, surely, why the preacher of yesterday might have been discreetly silent *in re*. After the sermon the consecration service (proper) was proceeded with, which differs in no material point from that of the American Protestant Episcopal Church.

Let me ask you to look back a few years—say three generations. Eighty years ago there was not a Bishop of the Reformed Church in America. Nothing could be more cruel than the behavior of Great Britain to those of her children members of the National Church who lived in her colonies ninety years ago. Believing the order of Bishops to be of the *essence* of a Church, the civil power in England flatly refused the Episcopate to the North American Colonies, and only after the revolution terminated were the members of the young Republic to obtain it from the Church in Scotland, which was not bound to the State, in the person of Bishop SEABURY, who was consecrated by Scotch Bishops. The citizens of the United States having obtained that which was denied to England's Colonies, a better spirit seems to have energized in the hearts of England's rulers, and at last, after many throes and painful misgivings, the Episcopate was accorded to Nova Scotia in the person of Dr. INGLIS, who had been Rector of Trinity Church, New-York. This was in 1787. The See of Quebec was erected in 1793 and Calcutta in 1814. At the commencement of this century England had two Colonial Bishops. There are now over 50, while a very nearly equal number of Bishops are ministering in the United States and its Territories, and in China, Japan, Greece and Western Africa. And now it comes to pass that on the Festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, in the year of grace 1867, just eighty years after the erection of the first Colonial See, a sixth Bishop is consecrated for Canada alone; while, on the same day and at about the same hour the Bishop-elect of Maine is being ordered to his holy office in Trinity Chapel, New-York, and while the venerable Primate of the American Church is presiding at the consecration of Dr. NEELEY, his brothers of Western New-York and Michigan are assisting the venerable Bishop of Toronto, at the consecration of Dr. BETHUNE. This is the sort of annexation which Canadians desire; but they are evidently resolved to manage their civil affairs in their own way. I have been over thirty years a denizen of this Province, and I have never seen it so far off civil annexation; while I confess that I never saw the *entente cordiale* more strongly developed in spiritual affairs. Long may things so remain.

I should mention that several constant readers of the TIMES in this city have demurred loudly to the statement of your correspondent "J. G.," who saith in a recent letter that many of the ministers of the Anglican Church hold Romanizing views. Nothing could be further from the truth. During the whole period of this revival of ceremony, which has been gradually making its way these twenty-five years, whilst in England numbers of clergy "went over," as the term is, to the Roman obedience, no single clergyman in Canada has become 'verted,—(you can put in the prefix, *con* or *per*, as you please;) while, *au contraire*, several priests have left the Roman for the Anglican obedience, and numerous ministers of the Protestant denominations are constantly seeking the ministry of the latter. These are the facts. Your own "J. G." has also stated that the Church of England people were ever seeking for English State interference. Such is not the case. They have made no attempt to keep the rivets on their chains, but on the contrary, since the first Synod of Toronto in 1851, to the present time, they have been advancing, *pari passu*, step by step, to the absolute freedom now enjoyed.

Siste lector; and moralize with me. When the Bishop of Toronto—the President of yesterday's ceremonies—was ten years old, there was not a Bishop of the Reformed faith on this continent. Who will dare to predict the advance of the next eighty years? Not I. J. C. D.

NEVADA.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Blasdel.

The following is the second inaugural address of H. G. BLASDEL, Governor of the State of Nevada, delivered before the Senate and Assembly, in joint Convention, Jan. 8, 1867:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Upon again taking the official oath, as your Executive, and entering on the duties of that responsible office for the next four years, it is becoming that I return my grateful acknowledgments to a confiding constituency, and assure them that in the future, as well as in the past, my earnest efforts shall be to do my whole duty. When first inaugurated, Nevada had been a member of the Federal Union but one month. Many then doubted our ability to maintain separate State organization, and sincerely questioned the wisdom and policy of the step. Happily, I may now congratulate the people upon the disappearance of those doubts upon the certain and permanent success of the State, and upon the great progress made in the discovery and development of our mineral and other resources.

SPECULATION.

The visionary schemes of speculation which distempered and well nigh ruined the legitimate business of the people have given place to more healthy and permanent existence, and now every department of labor and all branches of industry are conducted with system, economy and profit. The blind reliance upon fortune, of chance, which at first characterized so many of our citizens—the delusion that the possession of an undeveloped mining claim was in itself a certain guarantee of exhaustless wealth—have given place to the consciousness that development alone will insure results. And now, stimulated by the certain knowledge of the permanence and value of our mines, honest labor and determined effort are everywhere seen.

MINING.

Mining has become systematized. Science and invention are brought to the aid of labor, and a business once considered speculative and hazardous has become legitimate and safe. In the past year much larger quantities of the precious metals were taken from our older mines than in that preceding. The developments made in the new districts are more than satisfactory. In some localities where twelve months ago minerals were not supposed to exist in sufficient quantities to be worthy of attention, mines of great value have been discovered, and from some of them large amounts of bullion have been received.

We may reasonably expect during the ensuing year new and more valuable discoveries, greater developments and increased products. Our mines, though permanent, extensive and rich, are not our only sources of wealth. Our agricultural lands are productive and gradually being occupied, improved and cultivated. The time is not far distant when we may confidently expect them to yield an abundance for home demands.

RAILROADS INDISPENSABLE.

To render all our natural resources fully available, railroad communication is indispensable. It is encouraging indeed to know that this necessity is being supplied by the rapid approach of the Central Pacific from the West and the Union Pacific from the East. The energy and perseverance displayed by the former company in pushing forward their work is highly commendable. I am credibly informed, and congratulate you thereupon, that it is [illegible] [illegible] within our border during the coming Summer, [illegible]

What has already been accomplished by the Union Pacific Railroad Company has materially shortened the time necessary for communication between us and the East, and [illegible] displayed by both, [illegible] within [illegible] years we will communicate with the Atlantic by this mode. When this [illegible] and all classes of citizens so essential to the development of the country.

Then will society become more permanent and elevated [illegible] surrounded by the associations, comforts and ties of home. I congratulate you upon the increased morality of the State and the advanced condition of our [illegible] of morals attained, the rapid advancement of our [illegible] the disappearance of many of the [illegible] during the first years of our history, the impartial enforcement and prompt execution of the laws by [illegible] universal obedience rendered by the citizens, form a pleasing contrast with the past, and afford us matter of just pride and special congratulation. Continued fidelity on the part of those filling places of public trust, and continued obedience on the part of the people, and united effort on the part of both, cannot fail to promote the happiness and insure the general prosperity of all.

NATIONAL QUESTIONS.

Since the admission of Nevada into the Union, great events have passed in the [illegible] of our nation's history, the most conspicuous of which is its triumph over armed rebellion in its efforts to destroy the Government and subvert its authority. Peace has been measurably restored throughout our borders, actual war having ceased. The instruments of warfare have been exchanged for the implements of husbandry, a pleasing [illegible] has lighted again thousands of firesides lately [illegible] desolate by sanguinary strife; and, notwithstanding the severity of the ordeal through which we have passed, the final triumph of republican institutions is sure, and the name American [illegible] by a brighter halo of glory than ever before. But it is a source of intense mortification to every patriot that such a wide difference of opinion and policy prevailed between the Executive and legislative branches of the General Government, when the country was just emerging from the throes of war, when questions were pending more vital to the nation than at any previous period, and when the peculiar exigencies of the times demanded unity of purpose, the exercise of the soundest judgment, and the adoption of the wisest policy statesmen could devise.

Could they thus widely differ upon questions involving the reconstruction and the future destiny of the Union, unless one or the other was intent upon the sacrifice of some fundamental principle indispensable to the security of the Government? In this connection I can but justify and commend the action and the policy of the late Congress, while I regretfully disapprove that of the President. The former, prompted by a spirit of fidelity to principle and patriotic devotion to the whole country, earnestly endeavored to reunite it upon terms just and equitable to all.

The latter, seeming to forget that Congress were the immediate representatives of the people, having the right to devise and adopt measures other than such as he might originate or personally approve, vainly endeavored to thwart the will of the people by the immediate restoration of treason to power, without the exaction of sufficient guarantees for the future security of the Republic.

But Congress with firmness maintained its legitimate prerogative, carried out its policy to the extent of its authority, and the results of the recent elections show that the people—the final arbiters between them—have decided against the theories of the President and ratified the views of Congress. Thus have they evinced their wisdom, given proof of their fidelity and patriotism, and furnished the world "with yet another assurance of man's capacity for self-government, and of the permanency and worth of Republican institutions." I have faith in the Congress of the people; I believe they will complete the work so nobly begun; I believe they will reconstruct the dissevered States upon a broader and more permanent foundation—unite the people by ties of closer intimacy and more enduring friendship, and restore the Union with more than its former dignity and splendor, upon principles of universal liberty, justice and humanity.

For these blessed hopes and reassuring prospects let us be ever grateful to Him "in whose hands nations are as men."

ALABAMA.

The Seceded States Declared to be De Facto Governments—Opinion of the Chief-Justice of Alabama.

We have received by mail the full text of the recent decision by Hon. A. J. WALKER, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama. The case, which was brought before the Court by appeal from the Probate Court of Lowdes County, related to a guardian who invested the funds of his ward in Confederate bonds, and Judge WALKER decided in effect that guardians who made investments in Confederate bonds, and received Confederate Treasury notes under the authority of the Act of 9th November, 1861, in good faith, are entitled to credits on account thereof. The decision, so far as it relates to the State Government during the war, is as follows:

We decide, that under principles of law, which now prevail, and are cognizable by the present Courts of this State, guardians are justified in having yielded obedience, before the restoration of the authority of the United States, to the laws above quoted, and that they are entitled to credits for investments made and monies received before that time under such law.

One argument against our decision is that, in the eye of a tribunal acting as this does, in subordination to the Constitution of the United States, and recognition of its authority, the existence of the State of Alabama, and of consequence its legislative authority, must be deemed to have ceased when the ordinance of secession was passed, and the relation of the State to the Federal Government repudiated, and its officers sworn to support the Constitution of another and hostile organization, and the State itself placed in warlike antagonism to the United States.

We cannot subscribe to the doctrine that the existence of a State as a member of the Federal Union was destroyed. The acts of Congress pending the late war and the proclamations of the President very clearly recognized the continuance of the State. The present President of the United States, in his proclamation of 21st June, 1865, in which he appointed a Provisional Governor of the State, and authorized the formation of a regular State Government, very distinctly recognizes the existence of the State, but assumes that the people were deprived of a legitimate Government. He, therefore, by his proclamation, initiates the movement by which a legitimate Government for a subsisting State could be established by the people thereof. The movement thus initiated was carried out by the Provisional Governor to its consummation in the formation of a Constitution, and the election of a full corps of State officers, including Judges of this Court. The orders and rules in pursuance of which the people formed the present State Government, can only be deduced from the authority of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to secure a republican government to an existing State, whose people had overthrown legitimate government and were conquered by the United States. If the State had been reduced to the condition of a foreign country, conquered by the military power of the United States, it would scarcely be contended that the President's authority was equal to the task which he undertook and executed. Therefore the proposition that the existence of the State never ceased, is at the foundation of the series of events, which resulted in the bestowment of the judiciary authority we exercise. An estoppel is upon the mouth of every officer of the State of Alabama, from denying the continued existence of the State as a member of the Federal Union.

Whether the Government of the State was a *de jure* Government, the acts of which in so far as they conflicted with the Constitution, were hostile to the United States, were void, it is unnecessary here to decide. It is sufficient for the purposes of this case to ascertain whether there was a *de facto* Government. And we proceed to submit the argument in support of that position.

The condition of the State during the war was this: that it existed, but its Government was not in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, and was in actual hostility to it. There was an exercise of every function of government. There was an actual Government for every purpose in the complete exercise of all its powers. It is plain upon the authorities of the writers on international law that this Government was a Government *de facto*, that it seems unnecessary to cite authorities or consume time in support of the proposition. A different conclusion would open a Pandora's box of evils to go forth and add to those already resting upon us. The State existed, there was a Government of the State, which, though not acting in a subordination to the Constitution and authority of the United States, was a Government in fact.

The legislative acts of a *de facto government* are not void, even though its wrongful existence be ascertained or decided, in so far as they may have been executed or had operation. All the executed acts of a *de facto* government stand on as firm a basis as if done by a *de jure* government.

To this doctrine it seems that the courts of the United States are fully committed. During the last war with Great Britain a port in Maine was occupied by the enemy from the first of September, 1814, until February, 1815. During this occupation goods were imported, and after its cessation, duties were claimed by the United States upon them. The Supreme Court of the United States overruled the claim holding that the sovereignty of the United States was suspended; that its laws could not be rightfully enforced there, or be obligatory upon the inhabitants, who remained and submitted to the conquerors; that by the surrender, the inhabitants passed under a temporary allegiance to the British Government; that they were bound by such laws and such only as it chose to recognize and impose, and that from the nature of the case, no other laws could be obligatory upon them, for where there is no protection or allegiance or sovereignty, there can be no claim to obedience. United States vs. Rice, 4 Wh. 246. The same question was similarly ruled by Judge STORY, in the Circuit, in the case of United States vs. Hayward, 2 Gal. 485.

The proposition that in civil war there cannot be a *de facto* Government set up by the party hostile to the preëxisting and established Government is not sustained either by reason or the precedents. The validity of acts done in pursuance of the authority of a *de facto* Government is sustained upon the ground that allegiance of the subject or citizen and protection of Government are reciprocal, and that there is an overruling necessity [illegible] Government. It is [illegible] when the authority of the rightful Government is overthrown by any [illegible] hands either of a foreign or domestic enemy, a *de facto* Government exists, to the behests of which those within its jurisdiction may, and indeed must, submit. Obviously the reason of the rule applies with as much force when the authority of the rightful Government is overthrown by a domestic as by a foreign enemy.

When the question for a distinction referrible to the [illegible] the antagonism which results in a hostile Government [illegible] in any of the books.

The [illegible] of the United States has in all its departments contributed materials for argument that [illegible] *de facto* Government in the seceded States. By law and proclamation the people were declared enemies, and intercourse between them and the people of the loyal States was prohibited. The Supreme Court of the United States in the Prize Cases, 2 Black, 673, declared, that the rebellion was "no loose, unorganized insurrection, having no defined boundary, or possession, but that it had a boundary marked by lines of bayonets, which could only be crossed by force, and that south of that line was enemy's territory, because it was claimed and held in possession by an organized, hostile and belligerent power." And in the case entitled "Mrs. Alexander's Cotton," 2 Wallace, 404, it was held, without regard to the animus or conduct of a widow lady toward the United States, that because she resided in Louisiana she was in law an enemy to the United States, and could have no standing in any of its courts. The United States exercised no actual authority of Government within prescribed limits; the people within those limits were enemies, entitled to no protection from it, could seek no redress for wrongs done them at the bar of its tribunals of justice, and could not hold intercourse with its people, and within the prescribed area an organized, hostile, and belligerent power existed. Was this power a *de facto* Government? If it was not, there was an allegiance without protection, and a people unprotected by their rightful Government, left without law, or the privilege of being governed by the power over them. Mrs. ALEXANDER, if within the sovereignty of the United States—if at the time, for the purposes of the laws of war, a citizen of the United States—should have been permitted to prosecute her rights in its Federal tribunals.

Another argument advanced against our proposition is, that the Confederate Treasury notes were issued by a governmental organization in contravention of the authority of the United States, and for the purpose of making war upon it, and that, therefore, a law which gave them currency and contributed to enhance their value must be void. This argument loses all force when it is considered, that the right of the State to legislate is attributed to the existence of a *de facto* Government, which was not within or under the sovereignty of the United States, which was in actual derogation of it; and the executed acts of which are not to be tried by the Constitution or policy of the United States. It cannot be argued that the law in question was in conflict with the Constitution of the *de facto* Government, or of the political organization to which it had subordinated itself. It obviously did not impair the obligation of any contract; it gave no right to the debtor to tender anything but gold and silver in discharge of his debts, but merely gave authority to receive the specified currency.

It did not involve the exercise of judicial power. The act is eminently legislative in its character. It is within the definition of law. "A prescribed rule of civil conduct."

The distinction between a judicial and legislative act has been said to be that the former is a determination of what the existing law is in relation to some particular thing already done or happened, while the other is a predetermination of what the law shall be, for the regulation and government of all future cases, falling under its provisions. Sedgwick on Stat. and Cons. law 167. Under this discriminating definition the act is clearly legislative in its character.

If it be said that this law was unreasonable, and contrary to natural justice, we reply in the language of the Court in Dorman vs. State 34 Alabama 235, "that while it is the duty of the judiciary to confine the Legislative Department within the constitutionally declared limits of its power, it has no right to set aside or annul a law upon the mere ground that it conflicts with natural right, sound morality, or abstract justice."

GEORGIA.

The Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia—Col. Sibley Appointed Assistant Commissioner, vice Gen. Tillson.

Col. C. C. SIBLEY, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, stationed in Savannah, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Georgia, vice Gen. DAVIS TILLSON, who has been, at his own request, honorably mustered out of the service of the United States as Brigadier and Brevet Major-General of Volunteers.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 23d inst. publishes correspondence giving in detail certain charges against Gen. TILLSON, made by A. ALPHONSO BRADLEY, the colored lawyer, and Gen. TILLSON's denial of them. The charges were made in a letter to Senator WADE, which was forwarded by him, with an indorsement, to the Secretary of War, who referred it to Gen. HOWARD. That officer sent BRADLEY's letter to Gen. TILLSON, who, in returning it, pronounced the charges false and malicious, and said:

> I have never, in a single instance, taken freedmen to my plantation under duress on the gunboat, or in any other way, or compelled them to divide their crops with the former owners of lands granted them by Gen. SHERMAN's order. I did not arrest Rev. KING TATNALL in his church on Sunday, at Wilmington Island, nor do or cause to be done any of the things charged by BRADLEY, nor have the negroes MARCUS BARSTOW, ANDREW WASHINGTON and DANIEL WILLIAMS, made affidavit that I arrested Rev. KING TATNALL, drove the people into the church, &c., as BRADLEY asserts they have done. * * * Two of the negroes signing this affidavit, have since, in my presence, and that of Capt. PICKETT, Col. PRITCHARD, and several other gentlemen, freely admitted that the affidavit is false—that I did none of the things therein set forth, and that they were led on and induced to make the affidavit by BRADLEY. One of them ANDREW WASHINGTON, afterward returned weeping and with every appearance of sincere sorrow, humbly begged my pardon for the injury he had sought to do me, saying that it was all BRADLEY's fault. About a year since, BRADLEY was arrested and tried by a Military Commission, on the charge of inciting a riot among the freedmen of this city. He was convicted and sentenced to Fort Pulaski for one year—the most important witnesses against him being respectable persons of color. The Hon. Secretary of War directed that BRADLEY be released. Soon after, he was found in Augusta attending a Convention of freedmen, and openly denouncing the name and memory of President LINCOLN. The Hon. Secretary of War ordered him to leave the State or go to Fort Pulaski and serve out his sentence. He left the State, but, since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States relative to Military Commissions, he has returned and has exhibited the most extraordinary activity in visiting different localities, holding public meetings, advising the negroes not to give up the old grants of land held by them, or allow the act of Congress before mentioned to be enforced, but to resist its execution by force and arms. Acting under his advice, many of the freedmen are arraying themselves against the officers of the Bureau, obstructing them in the performance of their duty, and treating the provision of Congress, designed solely for their good, with open contempt, and otherwise acting in a manner which will inevitably result in irreparable injury to themselves. More recently his teachings have resulted in open, armed and organized resistance to the authority of the United States in the adjoining parts of South Carolina, which, but for the prudent, careful conduct of Gen. SCOTT, would have resulted in the most frightful consequences. For giving the freedmen this mischievous advice, and writing silly, useless petitions for them, BRADLEY is charging exorbitant fees. He has repeatedly and openly defied the civil, military and Bureau officers, declaring his ability and his intention of invoking the vengeance of the authorities at Washington upon those who dare to execute their orders in a manner which did not meet his approval; and has frequently asserted that blood would flow in the streets if his advice and dictation were not accepted. This was regarded as vain, idle boasting; no one for a moment believing that a man of BRADLEY's character would secure the unquestioned support and indorsement of a Senator of the United States.
>
> It is a matter of surprise and regret that the honorable Senator from Ohio should unhesitatingly express his conviction that the wild and extravagant statements of BRADLEY are true, or that in any way, directly or indirectly, he should lend the influence of his high position to strengthen the hands of such a man in the very great injury he is doing the planters and the freedmen themselves. Senator WADE can by no possibility be in the possession of facts which warrant his belief that I have at any time been guilty of such acts of tyranny, outrage and oppression as those charged by BRADLEY. His indorsement is unwarrantable. It conveys a gratuitous insult to one who has habitually exercised more care and felt more anxiety to do justice to all men than is exhibited in this instance by the honorable Senator, whose officially expressed conviction can have no better foundation than his own prejudice.
>
> DAVIS TILLSON,
> Late Brevet Major-General and Asst. Commissioner.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

The *Republican* says: "Col. C. C. SIBLEY, our gentlemanly Post-Commander, whose excellent discipline over his troops has won the admiration of our citizens, will at once enter upon his new and surely arduous duties. That ample justice will be done both planters and freedmen we have no doubt, while the military experience of Col. SIBLEY will prove of great value in maintaining that constant efficiency which the intricate duties of the Bureau demand, and which cannot be safely and properly performed without strict discipline is enforced. While Gen. TILLSON, in retiring, will carry with him the best wishes of our citizens for his future welfare, we congratulate them on the appointment of a successor so well qualified in every respect to assume the onerous position he has now resigned."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Convention of the Political Friends of Hon. Onslow Stearns—No Independent Nominations to be Made.

The feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the friends of Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS, at the result of the late Republican Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire, found expression on Tuesday night, in a meeting at Concord of upwards of one hundred and fifty friends of that gentleman, including some of the most prominent Republicans in the State. Prof. [illegible], of Dartmouth College, presided, and among those present were Hon. GEORGE W. PIKE, Chairman of the State Central Committee; Col. MARCUS W. TAPPAN, ex-Member of Congress, Hons. DANIEL BLAISDELL, AUSTIN H. CHASE and RUEL DURKEE. The meeting was public and brief and earnest addresses were made by several gentlemen, some favoring the nomination of Mr. STEARNS as an independent candidate, while others feared that a third candidate would result in the overthrow of the Union Party, and a consequent Democratic triumph. Messrs. PIKE and TAPPAN, while they regretted the result of the State Convention, urged that personal feelings should be laid aside, and a united support be given Gen. HARRIMAN. A committee appointed for the purpose waited on Mr. STEARNS to ascertain his views, and returned with a letter, in which he said:

> Whatever my opinions may be relative to the manner in which the canvass was conducted, and the false representations made in regard to one of the most important interests of the State with which I am and have been for a long time identified, I cherish too strong an attachment to old associations to allow my personal feelings to control my political action, and whatever measures you may see fit to adopt to express your disapprobation of the course pursued, I most respectfully decline to allow my name to be used as a candidate for Governor at the ensuing election. Thanking you, gentlemen, and other of my friends who have so generously supported me, I remain yours, very truly,
>
> ONSLOW STEARNS.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

A series of resolutions was reported and unanimously adopted. The grounds of complaint are stated, but they are of a local and personal character. The concluding resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That with the expression by this Convention—composed of more than one hundred and fifty good men and true to the Republican Party of New-Hampshire, assembled from the various sections of the State—of this their word of protest and of warning, in view of the momentous issues now before the country, involving the action of a loyal Congress on the great questions of reconstruction and restoration of the States lately in rebellion, which, in order to carry to a successful termination requires the united and vigorous action of every loyal man in the country and State, and in accordance with the wishes of Mr. STEARNS, so patriotically expressed in the letter just read to the Convention, it is the opinion of this Convention that no independent nomination should be made.

MARYLAND.

Meeting of the Union State Central Committee—Call for a State Convention.

A meeting of the State Central Committee of the Unconditional Union Party of Maryland, was held in Baltimore on Wednesday. A Committee was appointed to investigate the facts attending the late election, and report the same to Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS, and the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The recent acts of the General Assembly, consummated by the treachery of the Governor to all his former professions, and by a disgraceful bargain for his personal advancement, have forced on the Unconditional Union men of Maryland the consideration of new issues, and render necessary a prompt declaration on their part of their views and purposes in this important crisis; therefore,

Resolved by the State Central Committee of the Unconditional Union Party of Maryland, That a State Convention of the party is hereby called to meet in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1867, to take such action on the condition of the State and country as to them shall seem best, and to organize to defeat the schemes for destroying the great State of Maryland, which is now threatened, and to declare their views on all the issues of the day.

Abstracts of Bills before the Legislature.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW-YORK CITY.

A petition was presented to the Senate this morning from THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, asking for a special Committee to consider proposed changes in the government of New-York City. The questions to be considered are:

1. Whether it is not best for the Commonwealth to give the City of New-York, through its Corporation, the power to supply its citizens with gas, giving its workmen increased compensation.
2. Whether every railroad should not be compelled to contribute all the surplus over the dividend of ten per cent. to the accommodation of the public, and consequent reduction of the fare, and whether a railroad through Broadway should not be under the supervision of the police.
3. The transfer of all the Ward Court business to the Marine Court and the abolishment of the former.
4. The abolishment of the Court of Common Pleas.
5. Whether a debtor on making an assignment for the benefit of his creditors should not be free from all supplementary proceedings.
6. Whether the Board of Supervisors and the office of Street Commissioners should not be abolished.
7. Whether the offices of Corporation Attorney and Public Administrator should not be abolished, and two clerks appointed at a salary not to exceed $2,000 each, contributing the fees to the public treasury.
8. Whether the Corporation Counsel should not receive $10,000 a year for his services.
9. The improvement of the Battery for a public walk.
10. The appointment of a Sanitary Commission by the Mayor, who shall have power to impose their duty over the police.
11. The abolishment of all special commissions, their duties to be performed by persons nominated by the Mayor.
12. The opening of streets by act of Legislature or ordinance of Common Council.
13. The establishment of a plan for sewerage and street-cleaning, to be made under the supervision of the Police and Board of Supervisors.
14. The establishment of free public baths.
15. Free halls for public meetings.
16. A new system of finance with proper checks and balances.
17. Whether the Board of Councilmen should not be abolished.

PETITION FROM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Senator PIERSON presented the petition of the Chamber of Commerce setting forth that they recognize the necessity and benefit of horse railroads in New-York City for the conveyance of passengers, but that some of the streets are so narrow and the traffic in them so great that a single track cannot be operated therein without serious embarrassment and to the destruction of the business therein, while in other and wider streets more than two railroads are being operated greatly to the detriment of the public interests; and that in no case is there any necessity for more than two tracks, one for the transit of cars each way in any street.

Therefore, your petitioners respectfully ask your Honorable Body to enact a law which shall prohibit the laying of more than two railroad tracks in any one street, compelling all railroad companies running through the same street to run on the same railroad tracks.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.

Senator THOMAS MURPHY introduced a bill providing that the town of Morrisania may raise by loan $3,500, and the town of West Farms $6,500, to be expended in grading and making a highway from the new Harlem Bridge, running easterly to Mill Brook, to Home-avenue, to Beach and Division avenues, in Wilton, through East Morrisania to the road from West Farms to Hunt's Point.

REPORT FROM THE AUDITOR OF THE CANAL DEPARTMENT.

In reply to a resolution of the Assembly, asking for a detailed statement of the awards made pursuant to legislative acts, for loss or damages growing out of the construction, operation or maintenance of the canals of this State, the Auditor sent in a detailed report answering all the inquiries propounded.

The amount of awards made in 1865 were as follows:

Farley Holmes..	$7,146 55	Byron M. Hawks.	$51,693 13
Daniel McGeary.	4,600 00	Simon Hammond	
Jno. Ryan.......	5,400 00	& J. A. Johnson.	23,693 13
Lewis M. Loss...	3,375 05	C. B. Walker.....	13,416 21
Martin Holmes..	14,382 88	G. H. Peck.......	2,534 43
P. Corkings......	4,861 96	Sam. W. Odell...	2,350 00
Total			$133,659 55

In 1866 there were awarded to

Justin Arnold..	$3,992 60	McNeil, Seymour	
Russell Martin..	9,500 00	& Co............	$5,714 60
Lewis Selye.....	15,201 00	James Bellows..	22,500 00
Wm. Avery.....	23,000 00	Jarvis Lord.....	30,000 00
Snook & Beebe..	40,000 00		
Total			$149,907 60
Also to			
Wm. Monteath.	$2,047 76	C. J. DeGrow...	$24,000 00
Samp'n C. Ames.	4,297 00	Jacob Schaub...	6,750 00
Holbrook & Sherrill.......	7,533 83	Margaret Watts.	1,500 00
Total			$46,128 59
Awards made by the Appraisers in 1866 for lands taken under special acts, and interest			285,535 42
Total			$331,664 01

CANAL REPAIRS.

The following table shows the amount paid each year during the past twelve years for the maintenance of the canals. Paid for repairs in

1855..........	$597,934 55	1861..........	$593,566 12
1856..........	669,406 16	1862..........	664,469 75
1857..........	849,147 85	1863..........	659,373 74
1858..........	945,805 18	1864..........	899,124 10
1859..........	784,840 30	1865..........	1,782,064 60
1860..........	610,039 12	1866..........	1,233,823 09
Total			$10,578,261 19

The canal repair contract system initiated in 1854 did not, in consequence of the unfinished condition of the work of enlargement, come into full operation until 1858-9. From that time until 1864, when we were overtaken by the suspension of specie payments and visited by the excessive inflation of the prices of labor and materials used upon the public works, if we then escaped other severe inflictions, our expenditures were moderate and reasonable, and will compare favorably with any preceding period.

REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF QUARANTINE AND HEALTH OFFICER OF NEW-YORK.

The Governor sent to the Assembly this morning the report of JOHN SWINBURNE, Health Officer of the Port, and also that of the Commissioners of Quarantine. The documents are very elaborate, going into detail of the management and actions of the Boards during the past year.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Senator GIBSON introduced a bill providing that the provisions of chapter 399 of the laws of 1866, as shall apply to the Courts of Special Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of New-York, with the same jurisdictional effect as now apply to Courts of Special Sessions in other counties.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL FUND.

Senator PIERSON introduced a bill providing that the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, the Comptroller and City Clerk be directed to issue certificates of indebtedness of the said city, for the sum of $124,510, payable Jan. 1, 1868, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, for the purpose of providing for the deficiency occasioned by the failure of the proper authorities to raise the sum named, which was ordered to be done for the use of the Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn.

URINALS.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY gave notice in the Assembly of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the erection of urinals every 250 feet along the principal avenues and streets in New-York City, the same to be under the charge of the Police; the closets to be closed at 11 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Streets in the Thaw.

The thaw which set in with the light snow-fall of Thursday, and continued during the night of that day, and all day yesterday, has brought us a most lamentable state of the streets and sidewalks. To those who had watched the accumulation of the great heaps of snow everywhere throughout the City, and who looked in vain for any preparation to make way for them when their melting time came, the condition out-of-doors, as it is, was not unexpected. Indeed, some people even went so far as to grumble at the Street Contractor, calling him slippery and sleepy, and so forth, in the vain hope that it might arouse him to the grievousness of existing evils, and the prevention of threatening ones. To say that nothing was done would be hardly fair, for there were a dozen men to be seen now and then, and here and there, but their labors were not gigantic and the task before them was. The culverts were not opened, nor were the gutters cleared of ice. Yesterday they barred the door but the horse was gone. During the previous night the great snow-heaps had continued to melt, so that yesterday morning found the car and cart tracks lying between them completely submerged. Through this the horses floundered, flinging the filthy snow both to the right and left, bespattering pedestrians on either side of the street, and daubing from head to foot the unlucky passengers who were hanging to the platforms of the down-town cars. Then there was the fearful contribution of the other side, that next the houses, of the snow embankments; this should have run down the gutters and escaped by the sewer, but, as there was no gutter available, it flooded out upon the footpaths almost submerging these, and, not in a few instances either, making its way across and down the cellar-ways. With this state of street and footpath, which is true of nearly all the City lying below Fourteenth-street, the condition of the crossings, always the worst of course, is utterly indescribable—the majority of them being passable only to those who were prepared "to go in to the knees and win." Gangs of men were numerous enough, and appeared to work industriously, and the very labor they were at was proof of the culpability or stupidity of those who should have had them at it long ago. They were digging out the gutters clean to the culverts, and cutting through the snow heaps deep drains by which to run the water off the streets.

"Why the dickens didn't they do that before?" "Was the ice too hard for their picks?" "Was WHITING out of town?" "Has the Judge gone into the lottery business?" "Don't pay him if he won't work." "Shove him off the track and send him down a side street." "May his boots never be dry nor his throat ever get wet." These and a hundred other like impertinences could have been heard between any two streets yesterday. How much or how little of it all comes fairly home to the gentleman's door let his conscience settle for him. To those who kept indoors yesterday, and were happily free from the vicissitudes of pedestrians, and to those who are residents of cities blessed with public servants who keep their premises, a very good idea of our condition yesterday, and that which we may expect to continue for a week at least, may be formed when they learn that a Broadway storekeeper had a passage-way upon the street cleared to his door from the opposite footpath. This crossing was well swept and attended to throughout the day, and at either end stood a gigantic label, announcing to all comers and goers that this was "Brooks' Patent Metropolitan Bridge," and that the passage was free.

The Late Lottery—Distribution of the Money Prizes.

Yesterday the money prizes won at the late lottery for the benefit of the Union Home and School were distributed. The distribution was made at the office of Brig.-Gen. VAN VLIET, No. 7 State-street, who officiated in this particular for the Committee. The claimants were on hand in good time. There was not the slightest necessity to subpœna them. The checks were paid to the lucky ones in the following order:

Weldon Smith, No. 58 Sands-street, Brooklyn	$250
Mary McKune, No. 325 East Twenty-Eighth-street	100
B. Schrivefer, No. 385 Third-avenue	250
Andrew H. Wempel No. 114 South Eighth-street, Williamsburgh	500
Christian Huber, No. 62 Greenwich-street	500
Peter Edsalls, by J. F. Beckwith & Co.	500
George F. Tyson, Fifth Avenue Hotel	500
J. F. McLoughlin, No. 467 West Twenty-first-street	10,000
Eliza Dougherty, No. 266 Lexington-avenue	2,500
Edgar Tate, No. 331 Canal-street	1,000
Rosa Berringer, No. 1,121 Second-avenue	100
G. A. Phillips, No. 349 Grand-street	100

It has been currently reported since the drawing that the winner of the $10,000 in greenbacks kept a corner groggery somewhere, and to nearly all who heard this story, and believed it, it was a matter of regret that even lottery money obtained so easily should go to swell the liquor interest. It turns out, however, that the good luck has fallen on more deserving and more needy shoulders. The winner of the prize, JOHN F. MCLAUGHLIN—is quite an old man, by trade a saddler, which calling it is said he has followed for forty years. He appeared at the office in State-street, accompanied by his wife. Both were, of course, somewhat excited and anxious, JOHN, no doubt, remembering the old saying "that one is never sure of his money until he has got it in his hand." What the honest old couple are going to do with this little fortune is of course their own business, and it will have accomplished a good purpose if it makes easy the last years of a life, all those of which preceding were given up to bread-winning by hard work.

The $2,500 check was placed in the lily hand of Miss ELIZA DOUGHERTY, who approached accompanied by her good-natured employer, Mr. MCKINLEY, of No. 266 Lexington-avenue, in whose house she has been a domestic for thirteen years. The fortunate ticket was a present to his servant by the gentleman named. Miss DOUGHERTY is unmarried and forty-five; but there is no use trying, money-loving-bachelors, she is not the marrying sort. That she will use her good fortune wisely is certain, for the story told of her kindness hitherto to her needy relatives, speaks loudly in her praise.

The other prizes payable to residents of this City, were distributed, and it is pleasing to record that nearly all the fortunate ones are of the working-people—those who could least spare a dollar and who can most appreciate its wonderful multiplication.

Report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

From the annual report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, giving a general view of the condition of the various institutions under their charge, it appears that Bellevue Hospital now contains accommodations for 1,000 patients. During the year, 7,725 patients were treated, of whom 6,112 were discharged cured. In the Morgue, which was opened on the 21st of June, 72 bodies have been received, 26 of which were identified.

The Hospital for Out-door Poor was opened on the 15th of October last. From that date to the 1st of January 487 patients were treated and 1,378 prescriptions dispensed. The medical staff of the institution consists of twenty attending physicians and surgeons and the same number of consulting physicians and surgeons. In the Charity Hospital 7,574 patients were received during the year, of whom 5,925 were cured and discharged. In the Small-Pox Hospital 314 were received, of whom 29 died and 276 were cured. The Fever Hospital accommodated 612 patients, of whom 121 died and 479 were cured. The mortality in the Infant Hospital is not given in the report, though it is stated to be in excess of the average rate, which is about 80 per cent. per annum. The Commissioners have lately established hospitals for the exclusive treatment of epileptics and paralytics. The Lunatic Asylum contains 767 patients, for whom more extensive accommodations are required.

The City Prison is also said to be greatly overcrowded. In an area capable of accommodating 120 prisoners, 450 are sometimes confined. In the male cells from three to five prisoners are sometimes placed, and in the female from 10 to 12. To the Penitentiary 1,978 prisoners were committed during the year, of whom 1,544 were males and 437 females. In the Work-house 12,411 persons were received during the year. To this institution the same women have in many instances been committed from 30 to 40 times, and in a few cases 100 times. In the Alms-house 3,014 persons were received during the year, of whom 1,274 are still remaining. In the nurseries on Randall's Island there are 642 boys and 521 girls.

The Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island has been commenced, and will be ready for occupation in the Spring of 1868.

A lodging-house for the destitute was opened on the 29th of January, 1866. Between that date and the 1st of April, when the house was closed, 2,126 persons were admitted. The expense of feeding them was $108 66, or 5 2-10 cents for each person.

The daily expenses for the maintenance of each inmate in the several institutions, during the years 1865 and 1866, have been as follows in cents and mills:

	1865. C.	M.	1866. C.	M.
City Prison	30	1	29	0
Bellevue Hospital	39	4	33	2
Out-Door Poor Hospital				
Charity Hospital	29	9	26	2
Small-Pox Hospital	60	9	46	9
Fever Hospital	29	9	26	1
Penitentiary	37	1	38	1
Alms Houses	17	2	13	1
Infant Department	—	—	13	3
Work House	26	0	27	4
Lunatic Asylum	42	8	28	7
Epileptic Asylum	—	—	26	2
Children's Nurseries, Randall's Isl'd	23	8	24	6

The College-place and Warren-street Arson Cases—The Accused Held for Trial.

An examination in the case of ADOLPHUS ZICKERT, whose arrest on a charge of attempt at arson at No. 107 Warren-street, on Monday evening, has already been noticed in the TIMES, was held yesterday morning before Justice HOGAN. Three or four witnesses were examined, but their evidence presented no new features beyond those published. When the case was closed the Magistrate announced that he would be compelled to hold the accused for trial, and would require ZICKERT to furnish bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions. Bail not being at hand, the prisoner was sent down stairs to a cell.

SAMUEL STRAUSS and CHARLES WORMS having been jointly indicted on a charge of arson in the third degree, in setting fire to the premises occupied by WORMS at No. 5 College-place, on the 20th of July, 1866, WORMS was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to [illegible] trial. [illegible] charge by Judge [illegible], and after his indictment by the Grand Jury a bench-warrant was issued for his arrest by Recorder HACKETT. Detective TAYLOR, of the Third Precinct, and Capt. [illegible], received the warrant for execution, and succeeded yesterday in arresting the accused, who was held for trial in the sum of $5,000 bail.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ALLEGED COTTON THIEF.

DANIEL W. HALLECK was arrested and arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, on a charge of having stolen four bales of cotton, valued at $600, the property of the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company. It appears that on Wednesday last the cotton was removed from the bulkhead at Pier No. 35, North River, and it was shown in evidence that HALLECK had ordered the cotton to be loaded on a sleigh, and it was driven off by himself, or a man in his employ. The course of the defence seemed to be an effort to establish an *alibi*, and several witnesses were introduced for that purpose. Two of them testified that HALLECK was at the store of Mr. FELIX CAMPBELL, at No. 79 John-street, where he is employed as a carman, between the hours of 10:30 A. M. and 12 M. on the morning of the 30th ult. The magistrate took the papers, and held the accused for further examination. HALLECK is a native of New-Jersey, twenty-five years of age, and says he is innocent of the charge preferred against him.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

Yesterday morning SIMON LAUTERBECK, proprietor of a liquor saloon at No. 12 Morris-street, and his barkeeper, FREDERICK KRALL, were arraigned before the Court on a charge of violating the Excise Law. They were held for trial in $100 bail each. KRALL was arrested last week on the same charge.

A YOUNG FORGER.

ARTHUR SIMMS, 17 years of age, and a native of Washington, D. C., was arrested yesterday on the charge of having forged the name of URIAH SEELY, of Pier No. 62 North River, to a note in which the writer asked the loan of $4 from FREEMAN B. BIRD, No. 10 Washington Market. The money was given the pretended messenger; but on the forgery being discovered the young scamp was handed over to the Police. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was held for trial.

A RUSSIAN OFFICER ROBBED.

A day or two since, ALEXANDER SHAKLOVSKY, an officer in the Russian naval service, arrived in this City, from San Francisco, *en route* for China, in the steamship *Henry Chauncey*, and engaged rooms at the Whitney House, in Broadway. On Thursday evening, his trunk, which was on board the ship, was broken open and robbed of chronometer, sextant, barometer and a miscellaneous collection of other articles, valued in the aggregate at $250. Suspicion attached itself to CHARLES W. DAVIS, colored cook and waiter, on board the *Chauncey*, who was arrested by Officer WILKINSON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. The coat and shawl taken from the trunk were found in his possession. DAVIS was fully committed for trial in default of bail. He is 38 years of age, a native of Virginia, and resides at No. 132 West Twenty-ninth-street. The officer is searching for the remainder of the stolen property.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

MICHAEL J. GIBBONS, of No. 289 West Seventeenth-street, was arraigned upon the charge of violating the Excise Law. The accused was bailed in the sum of $300 to answer.

PASSING A FORGED CHECK.

A young man named HENRY ANDERSON was brought before the Magistrate, charged with having given a forged check for $100, purporting to be drawn by Messrs. BRAND, HENDERSON & Co., to his landlady, Mrs. MARY L. DEAN, in payment for a board-bill. The prisoner was held for examination.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. JOSEPH ALEXANDER, of No. 40 Houston-street, yesterday appeared in Court as complainant against two men named THOS. THAYER and WM. C. PEACH, whom he charges with having assaulted him in the street and robbed him of $350 on Thursday night. Both the prisoners were committed for trial without bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Only one case of violating the Excise Law came up at the Essex Market, that of FRANCIS BRAUNSTEIN, of No. 227 Delancey-street, who was committed for trial at Special Sessions.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

Officer ROBINSON, of the Fourth District Police Court, yesterday arrested two men, ARCHIBALD SULLIVAN and FRANCIS HUGHES, whom he found leading a lame horse through Forty-second-street. The hoof of one of the animal's feet was hanging by a slender piece of skin from the leg, which was bleeding profusely. The accused were committed for examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AID FOR THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF THE SOUTH.—The New-York Ladies' Southern Relief Association makes an earnest appeal in behalf of the suffering women and children of the South. They say: Tens of thousands of families have lost all they possessed. Many are houseless, and have only their land left, without even a plow or hoe, a horse or mule to cultivate it. Great efforts were made during the past season to raise crops of different kinds in some places with partial success; but, in many instances, repeated efforts to raise corn and cotton have resulted in entire failure. In portions of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina, crops were planted three times and all failed. Even six weeks ago the price of flour, in some parts of the South, was $36 per barrel, and of corn, $5 per bushel. Gen. WOOD, stationed in Mississippi, writes, that many persons in that State will soon starve, if they do not receive assistance, and many similar statements have been received from the most reliable sources. Will not the citizens of this great and wealthy City, and of other cities of the North, join us in our effort to befriend these helpless widows and orphan children? We are one people; we speak the same tongue, and worship the same God. Let us remember the Divine command, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." The New-York Ladies' Southern Relief Association is organized for receiving and distributing contributions, in aid of these suffering people. Donations of money, food and clothing are urgently solicited. The funds collected will be distributed through the medium of the clergy of different denominations, or other carefully selected agents, in the destitute neighborhoods. The depot for receiving dry goods, clothing, &c., is at No. 14 Bond-street, which will be open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M., to 5 o'clock P. M. The depot for flour, pork, corn, or any kind of provisions, is at the store of HARRIS, GAINES & Co., No. 15 Whitehall-street, and at the store of MARCH, PRICE & Co., No. 91 Water-street. The Treasurer of the Association is Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, No. 92 Broadway, and the Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. S. L. M. BARLOW, No. 1 Madison-avenue, to whom donations in cash may be transmitted.

COCK-FIGHT BROKEN UP.—On Thursday night, about 10 o'clock, nearly 200 rowdies and otherwise notorious characters crossed the Central Harlem Bridge into Westchester County. As they avowed their intention to be the getting up of a cock-main, Capt. SHORT, of the Thirtieth Precinct Police, advised Capt. WILSON, of the Thirty-second Precinct, of the fact, through the Police telegraph. Capt. WILSON, Roundsman WOODWARD, and an entire section of men started in pursuit of the disorderly crowd, and succeeded in tracing them to the house of PATRICK MCQUIRK, in the Village of Danger, Westchester County. These ruffians were found ensconced in the cellar, and busily preparing for the sport of the night. The Police, however, changed the programme, dispersed the mob and closed the house. No arrests were made, as the cock-fight had not commenced. Those present formed large delegations from the Fourth, Sixth and Twelfth Wards.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Another installment of the report of the Board of Health has been sent to us. It contains a consolidated abstract of the classified causes of death in Brooklyn for the six months ending Sept. 30, 1866; an amended statement on the subject of statistical nosology by Dr. HARRIS; the statistical nomenclature of causes of death; report of the Engineer of the Board; report of the Attorney of the Board, and his history of the Health Laws of New-York; report of the Counsel of the Board; Capt. LORD's sanitary report; the code of health ordinances; Dr. DALTON's report on the sanitary condition of Washington Market on April 6, 1866; and the commencement of the report of Inspector of Nuisances from fat melting. This last contribution almost completes the annual report, and it will soon be ready for binding. It will form an elaborate but useful document of reference in the future, while it contains a large amount of important and interesting information on the subject of the public health.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—In this department Mr. JOHN HOUGHTALING, Clerk of Arrears, and Mr. A. S. CADY, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of County Affairs, have exchanged places. The salary of both offices is $3,000 per annum. Mr. CADY has been in the Finance Department over fourteen years, and, like Mr. DIKEMAN, the Stock Clerk, and some others, has become a sort of fixture whose services cannot be dispensed with.

A BEGGING IMPOSTOR.—A swindler is going around town and obtaining subscriptions ostensibly for the benefit of Mr. FERDINAND PALMO, the pioneer of the Italian opera in this country. Mr. PALMO knows nothing of this man, and has not authorized any one to collect subscriptions for him. Those who have been victimized would do well to give a description of the swindler to Mr. PALMO, who resides at No. 61 Fourth-avenue.

WHISKY-STILL EXPLOSION.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a whisky-still in the distillery of C. A. RYAN, at No. 43 Broadway, exploded, causing a damage of $500 to the building. Fortunately no one was injured, although there were several narrow escapes. The cause of the explosion was not divulged.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MILITARY—INAUGURATION OF A NEW ARMORY.—The new armory of the [illegible] Regiment, National Guard, under command of Col. [illegible], was inaugurated last evening by Company [illegible], Capt. [illegible]. The building is located on the corner of Nassau and Bridge streets, is of brick and two stories in height. The first floor is divided into meeting and reception rooms, and the second floor is used as the drill-room. The dimensions are 75 by 60 feet, affording ample space for drill. The ceiling is lined with patent reflectors, which afford a fine light, and in all other respects it is well adapted for military purposes. The commissioned officers of the regiment, and those of other military organizations, were in attendance, and all enjoyed a good time. The music was furnished by McCann's Regimental Band.

LARGE WHISKY SEIZURE.—A large whisky seizure was recently made at Hunter's Point, Queens County, amounting in all to about 700 barrels. Three separate lots were discovered in two different places. Two lots of barrels were found in the bonded warehouse of the Warren Chemical Manufacturing Company. One portion consists of 500 barrels marked "C. W. MORTHINGTON, Government Inspector Third District, Illinois." Another portion of 100 barrels was marked "highwines, C. F. M. SCHUMACHER, Government Inspector First District, Illinois." The third lot of 100 was found in the warehouse of WARREN BROS., New-York Oil Company. The barrels were sent on here from the west, and were seized under the belief that the revenue taxes had not been paid.

DIED AT THE HOSPITAL.—A man named JOHN MORRISON, late a resident of No. 8 United States-street, near the Navy-yard, died at the City Hospital on Wednesday night. About a week since deceased, while laboring under delirium caused by fever, stabbed himself in the neck with a pair of scissors, inflicting a serious wound near the jugular vein, from the effects of which he died. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

THE SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS—FATAL RESULT OF FALLING ON THE ICE.—LAWRENCE MCMANUS, a tailor by trade, slipped on the sidewalk in Fulton-street a few days since, and sustained a fracture of one of his thighs, besides internal injuries. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he died on Thursday night. Deceased was 45 years of age, and leaves a family. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SMITH, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the Jury.

THE STREET LAMPS.—The Police reports show that about one-half the street lamps of the city have not been lighted during the past month, attributed by those interested in the gas companies to the extreme cold weather. In the Forty-eighth Police Precinct 93 lamps were not lighted on Thursday night; in the Forty-second Precinct 42 were not lighted, and in the Thirteenth Ward over 100 were not lighted.

FIRES IN JANUARY.—The report of the Fire Marshal shows that during the month of January there occurred in Brooklyn a total of twenty fires. The losses are estimated at $31,000 and the insurances $20,000.

THE EXCISE LAW.—JAMES MULLEN and HENRY KARCHER were committed by Justice CORNWELL yesterday, on the charge of selling liquor without license. The defendants were fined $50 each.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The de Repentigny or Sault Ste. Marie Claim—The Claim One Hundred and Sixteen Years Old, and Involving Over 200,000 Acres of Michigan Lands—The Genius of American Institutions as Against Seigneurial Grants—The Act of 1860 in Relation to the Grant—Abandonment—Prescription.

The United States, Appellants, vs. Louise Pauline de Repentigny, et al., Petitioners.—The grant upon which this claim is founded is about one hundred and sixteen years old. The land involved lies on the southerly side of the St. Mary's River, in the State of Michigan.

The petitioners state that in 1750 the Governor-General and Lieutenant-General of Canada (then known as New-France) granted a seignory in the Upper Peninsula to two officers in the French army, then serving in the French-English war, the Sieur de Bonne and the Chevalier de Repentigny, and that their title thereto was further confirmed by a regular patent, granted in 1751, by LOUIS XV., over the signature of that monarch himself. That the Sieur de Bonne was killed at the siege of Quebec, in 1760, during the attempt of the French to recapture that city, after its taking by Wolfe, in the celebrated battle on the Plains of Abraham; that the Chevalier de Repentigny remained in Canada until shortly after the treaty of peace in 1763, when he returned to France, where he continued serving in the French army, having command at the Isle of Reand, at Rochefort, and during the Revolutionary War commanded a French regiment stationed at Guadaloupe, in the West Indies. He afterward died in Paris in 1786, leaving a son, from whom the present claimants derive title by inheritance. The Sieur Bonne left an heir, Amoble, who remained in Canada, and sold his interest in the Seignory in 1796 to a man in Albany, named James Caldwell, who in turn sold to an Irishman named Arthur Noble, who, in his will, devised it to his nephew, John Slack, who left it by his will to Agnes Slack, his wife, in trust. By her it was conveyed to a Mr. Batterby, also in trust, and by him to Guy Rotton, now a Lieutenant Colonel in the British Royal Artillery, serving in India.

The grant was exclusively of feudal tenure, and was conditioned as alleged by the Government, upon the future improvement, clearing and cultivation of the land, and its continuous occupation by the grantees. It is also contended by the Government that DeBonne made no attempt at the performance of this condition. De Repentigny visited the property and made some feeble attempts to cultivate, but left the place in 1755, and the continent in 1763, when Canada passed to the English Crown. The United States acquired title in 1776, possession in 1796, and extinguished the Indian title in 1820. In 1826, this claim was presented to Congress, and was reported against until 1860, when the appellants succeeded in obtaining the passage of a private act in favor of their claim.

The property in dispute comprises, according to the Land Office certificate, 216,000 acres, (according to M. Bouchette, one of petitioner's witnesses, 214,000,) 336 square miles of territory, of which about 108,000 acres have been granted by the United States to private individuals. The private act under which these proceedings are instituted, provides for the floating of the claim as to the portion so granted to private individuals, by the issue of land warrants for a corresponding area of any other lands belonging to the United States. The act giving jurisdiction to the District Court of the State of Michigan to try claims; it was there heard in November, 1863, consuming three weeks in the trial. The Court held as follows:

First—That its jurisdiction was limited by the act of Congress to the single inquiry of the validity of the title as against the United States, and by the rule of adjudication prescribed in the act; and that any inquiry beyond that or outside of this rule, was without its judicial authority. The act of 1789, defining the power and authority of the District Courts, does not embrace a case of this class.

Second—That the Government of the United States having by its own act—its own statutory enactment—thus restricted the Court, thereby waived all objections arising from any subsequent alleged abandonment of the grant by the original grantees. The grant was made by the Governor of *New France* in 1750, and confirmed by King LOUIS XV. in 1751, by royal patent under his hand, and sealed and attested by his Secretary BOUILLE, and a survey shortly after made by the King's officer, and recorded in Paris and Quebec. The United States was not then, nor for a quarter of a century afterward, known and recognized among the nations of the earth.

Third—That the Government of the United States, by the express terms of the statute, surrendered any and all right by seignorial forfeiture or otherwise, if ever there were any, under the laws of France. But the evidence of the Canadian Judges, upon which reliance was placed, especially that of Judge Badgeley, of the Queen's Bench in Canada, clearly established, under Canadian law and its provincial judicial construction, a seignorial forfeiture, to be consummated and effectual, in order to divest seignorial title, must be by judicial decree, which was not the case as to this grant.

Fourth—That both the concession of 1750 and its royal ratification were clearly proved; the original brevet of patent of June 24, 1751, an ancient document bearing irrefutable marks of genuineness, in being introduced as evidence and exhibited to the Court, proved itself as an ancient deed.

Fifth—That the petitioners of record were satisfactorily proven to be "the legal representatives of the original grantees."

Sixth—That the title thus emanating was a good title by the law of nations, and as valid as a patent for Government land under the laws of the United States. The King of France had at the time (in 1751) the sovereign territorial dominion and power, and the right to make the grant.

Seventh—That the objection as to the statement of the demand is not sustained by the proof and by the spirit and intention of the law authorizing this suit. Congress, evidently intending—if the title were genuine—to denote the land in question, or its equivalent; the second section providing for the issue to the petitioners, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of warrants for other lands of the United States at a stated price.

Eighth—That the title being a seignorial grant or tenure, it is no objection to its validity under the statute, as against the United States, that such a tenure is inconsistent with the genius of American institutions or the Constitutional Government of the United States. The lands by metes and bounds—that is, by measurement—(which was at the time and can now be made certain,) was granted by competent power to the grantees and their heirs forever, the right to which is not impaired by a change of territorial sovereignty, and the conditions on which it was originally made of fealty, homage, &c., are abrogated by such territorial change. The subject matter of the royal donation, viz.: The land described, must and will by the transfer of the sovereignty be made to conform to and correspond with the spirit and institutions of the Government within whose territorial limits the land is situate, homage and fealty to a King being transmuted into allegiance and good citizenship.

Ninth—The purchase of territory from the Indian tribes, by the United States extinguishing the Indian title and the occupation of the tracts by its troops and its grantees, are embraced in the donatory provisions of the statute, and effect not the validity of the title as against the United States.

Tenth—The title never reverted to the King of France, in consequence of the non-occupancy by the [illegible] French officers in the [illegible] of the King, and one of the joint grantees being in possession [illegible] and the Chevalier De Repentigny making greater improvements [illegible] the [illegible].

Eleventh—The Act of 1860 does not warrant the Court to entertain the objection to the validity of the title as against the United States of abandonment and prescription. Holding the title from the King of France, [illegible] provisions, the rule of prescription and limitation is of no avail under this law authorizing the suit. Had the statute expressly authorized the suit, reserving all objections, the presumption of abandonment might have been sustained. But the rule of adjudication in the statute is a positive stipulation to the contrary.

Twelfth—That the calls of the grant are sufficiently clear to define its boundaries, and the survey by the King's officers, coeval with the grant, is of royal authority and sanction, and the act of the grantor—King Louis XV.

From this judgment the Government appealed, and the Circuit Court affirmed it. The case was then brought before this Court for final adjudication.

The points of the judgment of the District Court above given fully suggest all the questions involved.

The counsel in the case are Hon. J. M. Howard, United States Senator from Michigan, for appellees; Hon. Alfred Curtis, United States District-Attorney for the Michigan District, and Attorney-General Stanbery for the United States.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The case of John H. Trapp, the lawyer, charged with defrauding the Government by means of a forged writing, came up for further examination before the Commissioner yesterday. The defence produced two witnesses to prove that they were in Mr. Trapp's office when Francis Priest called; that at that time he was requested to sign a voucher; he said he could not do it, but afterward authorized it to be done; that Mr. Trapp told him to present the paper to a Commissioner; and that Priest desired Mr. Trapp to pay the money over to his sister.

The Commissioner said he would require the attendance of the subscribing witnesses for examination, and adjourned the case till to-day.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Charles Kelly and others were brought before the Commissioner on the charge of usurping the authorship of the Captain of the American schooner *Alfred Trent*, for twenty-four hours, during the voyage from a port in the West Indies to this port.

Mr. Donohue, who appeared for the defence, said that Kelly was a mate of the vessel, and as such had found the Captain to be incompetent to perform his duties, and that in the exigency he and four or five of the crew had assumed control of the vessel for the purpose of enabling them to reach port in time to avoid suffering from want of provisions, which he had reason to fear were not in sufficient abundance to last for an extended passage.

The examination of the case was ordered for to-day.

The Brooklyn Water Front.

KING'S COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Lott.

The Pilot Commissioners of New-York brought an action in the King's County Circuit Court, before Judge LOTT, yesterday against James Nesmith and others, owners of property known as the Empire Stores, on the water front, near the foot of Main-street, Brooklyn, for obstructing the wharf so as to interfere with the public use thereof. Counsel for defendants claimed that the Pilot Commissioners had no jurisdiction over the wharves in question which is private property, in accordance with acts of the State Legislature, passed in 1849 and 1850. Counsel on the part of the Pilot Commissioners contended that the Legislature had no power to part with the right to control or regulate the use of such easement. After argument by counsel, the Court suggested that the question was too important both to the people of the State and the parties immediately interested for him to decide the issues as a Judge sitting at Circuit. The case required more deliberation than could be given it, and it was therefore thought proper that it be put off to the General Term. The case was therefore dismissed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 1, 1867.

1,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C.	102	300	Erie R.	56
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	107¼	200	do...b10	56
1,000	do	107¾	1700	do	55¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107¼	200	do	55⅞
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'64	105¾	100	Hud. Riv. R...s30	127½
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105¾	100	do...s30	128
15,530	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		100	do...s60	127½
	New issue	104¾	600	Reading R.	104
2,000	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s,		300	Mich. Cen.	107
	First Ser.	104¼	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	70¾
21,000	do...3d Ser.	104¼	500	do	70¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	24½	100	Clev. & Pitts	79¾
200	Canton Co.	44	500	do	80
40	Penn. Coal Co.	145	600	do	80¼
300	Wilkesbarre Coal	40	500	do	80¾
200	West. U. Tel.	44¾	1000	Chic. & N. W.	35¾
100	Mar. Min. Co.	10¼	200	do	35¾
25	Del. & Hud. Canal	148	600	do	35⅞
300	Mariposa Pref.	23	100	do...b10	35¾
100	do	23¼	100	do...b30	36
200	At. M. S. S. Co.	99	500	do...b10	36
100	So. Amer. Nav. &		1000	do	36
	Marine R.	116¼	205	Chi. & N.W.P.	64¼
100	do...b10	117	100	do	64½
200	Boston W. P.	25¾	200	do...b60	65
100	do	25⅞	500	do	64¾
40	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	158½	635	Chic. & R. I.	95
62	do	159	50	Chic., B. & Q.	120
200	do	158	200	P., F.W. & C.	95¼
100	N. Y. Cen...x-d	97¾	100	do...s30	95
200	do	97½	200	Chic. & Alton	110
100	Chic. & Alt. P.	112	50	West. U. Tel.	44¼
2,000	Tenn. 6s, New	68	30	Adams Ex. Co.	66½
4,000	Mo. State 6s	93½	200	do	67
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s,		37	U. S. Ex. Co.	67
	W. Loan	95	300	Canton Co.	43¾
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74	99¼	100	Erie Railroad	55¾
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '75	99½	200	Chic. & N. W.	36
20	Bk. State of N. Y.	100	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	88

SECOND BOARD.

5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107¾	100	Reading R.	104
22,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105	400	do	104¼
2,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C	99¾	600	do	104⅜
5,000	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s,		100	Mich. Cen. R.	107
	First Ser.	104⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	71¼
20,000	do...2d Ser.	104¼	200	Clev. & Pitts R.	82¾
4,000	do...3d Ser.	104¾	700	do	83
2,000	Tenn. 6s. N.	68	200	Ill. Cen. R.	114¼
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	93½	50	do...s30	115
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	24¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	36¾
30,000	do	24½	1100	do	36¾
20,000	do	25	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	64¾
10,000	C. & R. I. Pa. R. 7s	90	1500	do	64½
100	West. U. Tel.	44¾	5	do	65¼
100	Mar. Min. Co.	10¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	120
100	do	10	100	Chic. & R. I.	95¾
200	N. Y. Cen.	98¼	200	P., F. W. & C.	97¾
300	do	98¾	400	do	97¾
1800	Erie Railroad	56¾	100	Alt. & T. H.	55
100	Erie R. Pr.	74	100	do...b30	55½
100	Chic. & Alt.	110	200	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	62½
100	do	110½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	87

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

10,000	O. & M. Cer.	24¾	600	M. S. & N. I.	71
200	Mar. Min. Pref.	22	1600	Clev. & Pitts	79½
100	West. U. Tel.	44½	200	do...b10	79¾
300	N. Y. Central...x-d	97¾	600	Chi. R. I. & P.	95
400	do	97½	500	do	95¼
800	do	97¾	300	Chi. & N. W.	35¾
200	do...s3	97¾	200	do...b3	35¾
100	do...s30	97½	200	do	35¾
200	do...b3	97¾	300	do...c	35¾
300	Reading R.	104	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	64¾
400	do...c	104	200	do	64½
400	do...b3	104	300	do	64¾
400	Erie R.	55¾	200	do...s3	64¾
1800	do	56¼	600	do	64¾
200	do...c	56	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	95¾
400	do...b3	56¼	100	do	95¾
600	do...s3	56	200	do	95¾
500	Hudson R. R....b60	130	100	do...s3	95¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	24¾	800	M. S. & N. I.	71
10,000	do...b30	24½	2000	do	71¼
10,000	do...b3	24¾	15	do	72
200	Mar. Pref...b3	[illegible]	400	do	71¼
100	do	[illegible]	500	do...s3	71¾
500	do	[illegible]	100	Ill. Cen. R....x-d	114¼
300	N. Y. Cen....x-d	[illegible]	200	Clev. & Pitts	81
300	do	[illegible]	200	Clev. & Tol.	120
1200	do...b3	[illegible]	100	Chi., R. I. & P.	95¾
1800	Erie Railroad	[illegible]	100	do	95¾
400	do	[illegible]	100	Chic. & N. W.	36
200	do...b3	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
1200	do...s3	[illegible]	100	do...c	[illegible]
600	do...b5	[illegible]	1500	do	[illegible]
1000	do...b3	[illegible]	300	do...s3	[illegible]
500	do...s10	[illegible]	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	64¾
500	do	[illegible]	1500	do	65
400	Reading R.	[illegible]	300	do...b3	65
500	do	[illegible]	400	P., F. W. & C.	97
1000	do...s30	103½	100	Boston W. P.	26

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mariposa Pr.	23½	300	M. So. & N. I.	71¾
100	do	[illegible]	300	do	[illegible]
100	do	21¾	400	do	71¾
300	N. Y. Cen....x-d	[illegible]	200	do...s3	71½
600	do...b3	[illegible]	200	do...b3	71½
100	do	[illegible]	100	do...s10	71½
200	do...s3	[illegible]	400	Reading R.	103⅞
1400	Clev. & Pitts	[illegible]	100	Clev. & Tol....b3	120
200	do	[illegible]	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	[illegible]
400	Erie R.	[illegible]	300	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
1200	do	[illegible]	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	[illegible]
600	do...b3	[illegible]	300	do	[illegible]
600	do...s3	[illegible]	100	do...b3	[illegible]

FRIDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

The new month begins with a decidedly improving feeling in Wall-street, and with better hopes of the Spring trade among the Merchants than at the opening of the New Year. There is less fear or suspense as to what will be done at Washington on the Currency and other financial questions. The Money balances offered on temporary loan among the Brokers are daily increasing, and the prospect is that the distrust created by the panic of last week will soon pass away. The rates for Money are all the way from 4 to 7 ℘ cent., according to the credits and collateral of the parties with whom cash balances are voluntarily left on call or to whom Money is lent on application. There is a general agreement to-day that Money is easy and a strong confidence expressed that the Currency is no further to be contracted at present or hastily or rigorously contracted at any time, either by Congress or the Secretary of the Treasury. It is questionable whether the latter has really done anything in the way of contracting Greenbacks since the close of the old year. His 31st January Public Debt Statement, to appear in a few days, will soon show whether our surmise on this point be correct or not.

The latest advices from Congress indicate that neither the National Currency and Banking Laws, or the Acts of 1865–'66 for Funding the Public Debt, will be disturbed at the present session. It is possible that authority will be given to substitute Treasury Certificates of Deposits at a nominal rate of interest for part of the Compound Notes falling due in 1867–'68, for the convenience of the Banks of the great cities in their Clearing-house settlements, and as part of their 25 ℘ cent. lawful Money against their demand liabilities—the certificates to represent Legal Tenders or Greenbacks on 10 days' notice. Even if this change be not specially authorized, the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has already the power to renew the Compounds as they fall due, should remove all apprehension of pressure from their withdrawal.

The following extract which we are permitted to make from a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Assistant Treasurer in this City of last night's date, more than confirms the semi-official telegram to the Associated Press in this morning's papers:

"Our own (Department) Committee have got pretty nearly through with a very careful and thorough examination of Mr. CLARKE's (Currency and Printing) Bureau. There is no evidence whatever of there being any over-issues of Securities; but, on the contrary, there seems to be the most conclusive evidence *that there is none, and that none could have occurred.* I have no doubt that the Sub-Committee of Ways and Means will come to the same conclusion."

The Gold Room sales were much the same as yesterday, 135⅛@135⅜ ℘ cent. The foreign Exchanges closed weak on both London and Paris, after a fair business done for to-morrow's mail. First-class names, 60 days on London, 108⅝@108⅞; Paris, 5f. 21¼c.@5f. 18¾c. to the dollar.

The Public Funds at the close of the day were ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. firmer than yesterday, and in good demand. The 5-20s of 1862, 107¾@108; 5-20s of 1865, May and November, 106; January and July, 104⅛@104¼; the 7.30 ℘ Cents; 104⅛ ℘ cent.

The regular Stock Exchange Board did not convene until noon to-day, on account of the funeral of Mr. BARKER, an old and esteemed member of the Exchange, and only a partial business was done until the afternoon, when the Railway market was generally upward and on some descriptions quite buoyant. The prices were also better on Pacific Mail and some other of the Miscellaneous Shares—a demand for Mariposa Preferred on late telegrams from the estate to the President's Office in Wall-street. New-York Central recovered the whole Dividend taken off the price last night, and sold equal to 102¾ including the February Dividend, and most of the Western Roads and Erie and Hudson River advanced to 1@1½ ℘ cent., and in some cases more, on the sales of yesterday. The Northwest Stocks of both classes and Cleveland and Pittsburgh were especially active. The latter sold as high as 83 ℘ cent. as against 78½@79 on Thursday.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with last night; the general market firm:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	99¾	Northwest	35¼	36¾
U. S. 5-20s	107¾	107¾	N. West Pref.	64	65½
U. S. 7.30s	104¼	104⅛	Rock Island	94	95
N. Y. Central	97	97½	Fort Wayne	95¾	97¼
Erie	55	57	Cumberland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	128	128	Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	103¾	103¾	W. U. Telegraph	44	44½
Mich. Southern	71	71¾	Mariposa Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	113½	114¼	Ohio Certificates	24	24
Pittsburgh	79	82¾	American Gold	135¼	135½
Tennessee 6s	63	68	Bills on London	108¾	108⅞

A gentleman who says he was a former Vice-President of the "American National Bank," who writes to us a very indignant, and, under the antecedents of the subject, a very foolish note, will probably feel relieved when we inform him that we never heard him accused of wrong doing.

The City Banks that make their half-yearly Dividends in February and August, have declared for the present February: Leather Manufacturers, 6 ℘ cent.; Oriental, 5; Republic, 5; Manhattan, 5; St. Nicholas, 5 ℘ cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, Feb. 1, 1867.
SINCE THE OVERDRAFT ON THIS BANK by Mayer & Co., and the resulting sudden death of its President, a thorough examination of its condition has been made by a Committee of the Directors, and they report and authorize the officers of the Bank to publish that the Bank is in a perfectly sound and prosperous condition, and not only is the capital unimpaired, but they do not believe that the losses sustained will reduce the surplus of the Bank below the sum of $200,000.
CHARLES M. CONNOLLY, Vice-President.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 1, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 1,163 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 4,444 bags Corn Meal, 4,300 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Malt, 752 bbls. Pork, 387 pkgs. Cut Meats, 719 pkgs. Lard, 90 pkgs. Beef and 294 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in fair request at $8 25@$8 50 ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls are scarce and quiet at $11 25@$11 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive and unchanged in price.

CANDLES—The market has been quiet; prices have not varied much.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at unaltered prices. We quote Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@18½c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed in price in view of the less favorable foreign news. Middlings, 33c.@33c., chiefly within our range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,070 bales, against receipts of 1,950 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	15,135
Receipts last week	12,686
Receipts preceding week	19,174
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	74,157
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	224,086
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,894
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	611,680
Exports since Jan. 1	42,492
Exports since Sept. 1	155,980
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	175,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	865,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	481,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	580,000

DRY GOODS—There has been a somewhat better demand for seasonable styles of domestic fabrics. The calls of buyers have been, as a rule, promptly responded to by sellers at prices rather more favorable to the former, though there have been no marked changes. Foreign goods of seasonable styles have been held with rather more firmness, having attracted more attention from buyers.

FISH—The inquiry has been very moderate at about previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a better inquiry for low grades of State and Western Flour, partly on speculation, and prices have been quoted somewhat firmer. Other descriptions have been quiet and unsettled. Sales since our last have been 11,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8@$10; [illegible] to good Extra State, at $10 25@$11; good to choice do. do. at $11 50@$11 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, [illegible] good shipping brands, at $11@$11 60 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	11 00	@11 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 75	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 75	@16 00
Canadian to choice extra Missouri	10 75	@16 00

Southern Flour is quiet at former rates. Sales since our last 450 bbls., at $11@$13 15 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 15@$16 25 for fair to very choice extra do., ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull at $10@$14 50 for extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at from $6 50@$8 ℘ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $5@$5 40 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 30@$5 35, for Jersey; $5 35 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 40@$5 45 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in demand at $3 25@$3 35; chiefly within the range, ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been neglected and altogether nominal in price to-day. Corn has been in active request, and held with rather more firmness. Sales since our last, 61,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 10 for mixed Western, in store, and $1 11½@$1 12 for do. afloat; $1 05@$1 10 for new yellow and white Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats are in more request, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 59c.@63c., chiefly at 60c.@62c., and State at 67c.@68c. ℘ bushel; sales of 35,000 bushels. Barley is in fair demand at steady prices; sales since our last 22,500 bushels at $1 18 for Canada West, free, and 94c.@95c. for do. in bond, and $1 07½ for State ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Malt. Rye continues quiet; sales 5,400 bushels, including Western at $1 21@$1 22, and State at $1 27@$1 28 ℘ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet at about previous figures.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at $1 20@$1 25 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet to-day, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@30c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "With a good steady consumptive demand and no receipts, the stock is becoming very much reduced. The number of bales remaining unsold, in hands of dealers, is estimated at about 5,000. This unprecedented small stock leaves the market in good shape for a further advance in prices, which is pretty sure to follow, unless it should become an established fact that our deficiency can be made up by shipments from the Continental markets. With the natural course of trade, without further receipts, the present stock on this market will be consumed in about 60 days."

HIDES—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

LATHS—Have been inactive at former prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request and quoted steady.

LIME—Rockland has been moderately inquired for at unaltered prices.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 37c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 66c.@67½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25@$5 50; Resin, at $3 75@$9 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been sparingly sought after, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 20; Red Oil at 75c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@$1 22, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive at 18¾c.@19¼c. for Crude; 28c.@32c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 43c.@45c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request and a shade firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,850 bbls., in lots, at $19 87@$20 56, for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 50 regular way, for new Western Mess; $19@$19 25, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 25 regular; $16 62½@$17 for Prime Mess; $19@$20 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,500 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, February, and March, at $20 37@$21 25; and next four months, sellers' option, at $20 ℘ bbl. Stock of Pork to-day 86,026 bbls., against 57,167 bbls. Jan. 1, 1867, and 68,061 bbls., Feb. 1, 1866. Cut Meats continue in fair request; sales 450 pkgs. at 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@13c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon is quiet to-day; sales 325 boxes, at 11¼c.@11½c. for short rib; 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, and 12c. for Short Clear ℘ lb. Lard is in more demand and steady; sales since our last 550 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12½c. for inferior to prime old, and 12½c.@13¼c., for new, ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in more request, opening at higher prices but closing heavily, at 9½c.@10¼c., closing at 9½c.@10c. for Western, and 11c.@11¾c. for common to fancy City ℘ lb. Beef has been in limited demand to-day at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet at $22@$35 for India Mess and $28 50@$30 for Prime Mess, ℘ tierce. Stock of Beef to-day 18,839 tcs. and bbls., against 23,046 tcs. and bbls. Jan. 1, 1867, and 36,696 tcs. and bbls. Feb. 1, 1866. Beef Hams continue in request at $31@$35 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Butter is inactive at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese has been in very moderate request at 9c.@19c., with some fancy lots at 20c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra	42	@44
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	35	@36
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℘ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	18	@[illegible]
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@35
Rolls, Western good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	18	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	17	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb.	9	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb.	15	@16

SEEDS—Have been in moderate demand and generally steady.

SPICES—Have been quiet at previous figures.

SUGARS—Transactions have been on a restricted scale, but prices have been supported. Sales since our last 385 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@11½c., and 225 boxes Havana at 9½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at from 13c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 48,000 lbs. at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 187,000 lbs. at 10⅝c.@11⅛c.; also 53,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Business has been restricted, but prices have not varied much.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouses in January, 1867.

	Kentucky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Maryland.	Total.
Stock Jan. 1,'67, hhds.	13,893	783	22	29	14,722
Received since	377	23	2	3	405
Total	14,270	806	24	32	15,128
Delivered since	1,974	151	—	5	2,130
Stock Feb. 1, 1867	12,296	655	24	29	12,998
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse Jan. 1, 1867—hhds.					4,446
Received since					388
Total					4,834
Delivered since					909
Stock in Brooklyn Insp'tion Warehouse Feb. 1, 1867					3,924
Grand total stock available in this market, Feb. 1, 1867—hhds.					16,932
Available Feb. 1, 1866—hhds.					21,140
Available Feb. 1, 1865—hhds.					32,814

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in January, 1867.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1867—bales	10,729	150	2,740
Received since	1,179	—	344
Total	11,908	150	3,084
Sales and reshipments to Jan. 31	1,200	—	100
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1867—bales	10,708	150	2,984
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1866—bales	10,485	—	1,119

WHISKY—Has been quiet at former prices.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of January, Messrs. TAFT, KAUFF & KITCHING notice thus: "The Wool market in general has been more active during the past month, and would have been still more so if the tariff question had been settled by Congress, and the revenue tax of 5 per cent. on the production of woolen fabrics either considerably lowered or, better still, changed on a good portion of the profits, as it is safest to avoid the weakening or stopping of the mills. The finest grades of domestic Fleece have advanced in prices for the steady demand, while medium and the lower ones have improved but little. Considerable sales of extra pulled Wools have stiffened the prices of this particular quality, not influencing, however, the inferior grades, the prices of which are very low. The stock of Fleece and Pulled has been reduced considerably. Texas Wool has met with good competition, and been sold quickly at full quotations. The only exceptions being burry and faulty mixed lots. The stock on hand is very light. California Wools have been moved more freely at slightly advanced rates. Mexican Wools were in better demand and sold at former rates. The new arrivals are held above buyer's views. Foreign Fine Wools—Mestizo was sold to a large amount, say about 3,000 bales, at better rates, and this fact caused more firmness in the staple left unsold. Cape Wool—Sales have been made but were less important, yet the prices have equally improved. The anticipated increase of the duty has had, thus far, but little influence. Should that increase become a fact, the effect would be enlarged, because of the very moderate stock on the market. Foreign Medium Wools continue inactive and unchanged. The prices are nominal for the light business done. Foreign low qualities for carpet manufacture are without change. The prices of some descriptions of inferior quality are, in fact, less firm, but the stocks being very light the holders do not press sales. The accounts from the European markets do not mention any important change; the quotations of some grades had declined, but subsequently recovered their former position. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1866, were [illegible] bales, or [illegible] lbs.; 1865, [illegible] bales, [illegible] lbs.; 1864, [illegible] bales, [illegible] lbs.; from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, 1867, [illegible] bales, [illegible] lbs.

The following is an exhibit of the Wool trade of California for the year 1866:

Received from the interior:

—Spring	15,630 Bags	4,934,850 lbs.
Fall	[illegible] Bags	[illegible] lbs.
Total of fleece wool	[illegible] Bags	[illegible] lbs.
Pulled (California) included in the exports below		134,837 lbs.
From Oregon	1,770 Bags	448,300 lbs.
Total		[illegible] lbs.

Exports.	1866. Bales.	Pounds.	1865. Bales.	Pounds.
To New-York per steamer	5,529	2,366,164	3,974	3,686,502
To New-York per sail vessel	2,454	1,156,069	4,297	1,609,640
To Boston per sail vessel	1,976	867,666	3,736	897,619
To England per sail vessel	55	23,649	2	870
Total	10,014	[illegible]	14,999	6,549,931
Value, $[illegible]				

	1866. Pounds.	1865. Pounds.
Bought by local factories	3,150,500	2,350,000
Stock on hand, packed and ready for shipment	173,902	
Unsold in warehouse	808,116	50,000
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total value	$1,641,177 64	

The difference in the amount received and delivered arises from the fact that the 10,014 bales exported have been taken at their gross weight, the tare averaging about 15 pounds per bale exported.

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York, Feb. 2, 1867.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Full blood fleece and ¾ blood fleece	[illegible]
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	[illegible]
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	[illegible]
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	[illegible]
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	50@55
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	42@48
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Southern unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Southern unwashed fleece burry	[illegible]
Texas.	
Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, burry	[illegible]
California.	
Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, fine Unwashed fleece, medium	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, coarse	[illegible]
Unwashed burry, coarse	[illegible]
Pulled fine	[illegible]
Pulled medium	[illegible]
Pulled common	[illegible]
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	48@52
New-York City, super	[illegible]
New-York City, No. 1	[illegible]
New-York City, No. 2	[illegible]
Country, extra	50@55
Country, super	[illegible]
Country, No. 1	35@40
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	36@44
Western limed pulled	[illegible]
Southern limed pulled	[illegible]
Tub washed	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet and depressed. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,900 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sailing vessel, and ⅜d.@9-16d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 100 tcs. Lard, by steamer, at 30s. ℘ ton.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Feb. 1, 1867.

MEATS.

Dealers report a dull market this week, without any remarkable changes in prices. In the lower market to-day holders of stock seemed more eager to sell, in view of the thaw, and buyers of round lots of beef, veal and mutton had any existing advantage. A fair carcass of mutton could be bought at 10c.; a good one for 11c.@12c.; and choice selections at 14c. ℘ lb., net weight. At these figures there was quite a demand, chiefly from the working classes.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York:

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ lb.	$ 25	@ [illegible]
Beef, chuck-roast, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Beef, round, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Beef, rump, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ lb.	25	@ [illegible]
Beef, coarse cuts, ℘ lb.	10	@ 18
Beef, corned, ℘ lb.	10	@ 20
Beef, smoked, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Beef tongues, each	1 00	@ [illegible]
Mutton, by the carcass, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℘ lb.	9	@ 12
Mutton, chops, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Mutton, legs, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Pigs, roasting, each	2 75	@ [illegible]
Pork, joints, ℘ lb.	14	@ [illegible]
Pork steaks, ℘ lb.	14	@ [illegible]
Pork, corned, ℘ lb.	12	@ [illegible]
Bacon, ℘ lb.	15	@ 20
Hams, ℘ lb.	15	@ 20
Shoulders, ℘ lb.	13	@ 17
Veal, hind-quarters, ℘ lb.	18	@ [illegible]
Veal, fore-quarters, ℘ lb.	14	@ [illegible]
Veal cutlets, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Veal, fillets, ℘ lb.	22	@ 40
Veal, loins, ℘ lb.	24	@ [illegible]
Sausages, country made, ℘ lb.	18	@ 20
Lard, ℘ lb.	15	@ 20
Suet, ℘ lb.	15	@ 20
Haslets, each	5	@ 10
Tripe, ℘ lb.	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

The market is well supplied with the leading varieties, and prices are essentially unchanged. The demand is moderate.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York:

Capons, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Chickens, ℘ lb.	$ 20	@ [illegible]
Chickens, broiling, ℘ pair	1 50	@ [illegible]
Ducks, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Ducks, broadbill, ℘ pair	87	@1 12½
Ducks, Canvas Back, ℘ pair	4 25	@ [illegible]
Ducks, Mallard, ℘ pair	1 12	@1 50
Ducks, Red-head, ℘ pair	3 00	@ [illegible]
Ducks, teal, ℘ pair	60	@ 75
Ducks, Widgeon, ℘ pair	75	@1 00
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Geese, ℘ lb.	20	@ 25
Geese, Wild, each	1 00	@1 50
Guinea Hens, ℘ pair	87	@1 00
Pigeons, squab, ℘ pair	[illegible]	@ 75
Prairie Chickens, ℘ pair	75	@1 00
Rabbits, ℘ pair	60	@ 75
Squirrels, each	10	@ —
Turkeys, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Venison, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Wild Turkeys, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

FISH.

There is a better assortment in market to-day, and the tendency of prices is downward. The inquiry is tame.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York:

Bass, ℘ lb.	$ 20	@ [illegible]
Black-fish, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Clams, ℘ doz.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Cod, ℘ lb.	10	@ 12
Codfish, steak, ℘ lb.	12	@ [illegible]
Cod, dried, ℘ lb.	8	@ 12
Crabs, ℘ dozen	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Eels, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Flounders, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Frost Fish, ℘ lb.	8	@ 10
Haddock, ℘ lb.	—	@ [illegible]
Halibut, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Halibut, smoked, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Herrings, fresh, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Herrings, smoked, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Lobsters, ℘ lb.	8	@ 10
Mackerel, fresh, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Mackerel, salt, each	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ lb.	15	@ 20
Oysters, ℘ 100	75	@3 00
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	2 00	@3 00
Perch, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Pickerel, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Pike, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Salmon, fresh, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@1 00
Salmon, smoked, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Salmon, pickled, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Scollops, ℘ quart	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Smelts, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Sounds and Tongues, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Trout, Salmon, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Whitefish, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

VEGETABLES.

The demand has been limited for most articles supplies of which have been moderate. Prices have favored sellers.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York:

Beans, steeped, ℘ quart	$ 20	@ [illegible]
Beets, new, ℘ half peck	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Cabbages, new, each	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Cabbages, red, each	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Carrots, new, ℘ dozen	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Celery, ℘ bunch	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Garlic, ℘ bunch	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Lettuce, ℘ head	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Leeks, ℘ bunch	8	@ 10
Onions, ℘ peck	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Onions, ℘ quart	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Oyster Plant, ℘ bunch	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Parsnips, ℘ dozen	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Parsley, ℘ bunch	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Potatoes, ℘ bbl.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Potatoes, ℘ peck	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Potatoes, Sweet, ℘ peck	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Pumpkins, each	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Sage and Thyme, ℘ bunch	3	@ 5
Squash, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Spinach, ℘ half peck	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Turnips, new, ℘ half peck	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

FRUIT.

Business in this line has been extremely dull, and prices in most instances have been almost nominal.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York:

Almonds, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Apples, ℘ half peck	[illegible]	@ 75
Apples, Lady, ℘ quart	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Cranberries, ℘ quart	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Currants, Zante, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Dates, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Figs, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Grapes, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Grapes, Malaga, ℘ lb.	1 00	@1 25
Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Lemons, ℘ doz.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Oranges, ℘ doz.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Raisins, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Eggs have been in limited demand, and much dearer. The demand has been moderate. Other articles unchanged.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Butter, prime to choice table, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Butter, fair to good, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Butter, cooking, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Cheese, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Eggs, ℘ doz.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Honey, White Clover, ℘ can	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Honey, White Clover, ℘ bottle	[illegible]	@ —
Honey, Comb, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Coal, ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$6 50	@ [illegible]
Coffee, Green, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Coffee, R'st and Gro'd, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Flour, Extra Family, ℘ bbl.	[illegible]	@17 50
Flour, Family, 25 lb. bags	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Meal, Corn, 25 lb. bags	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Meal, Oat, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Molasses, ℘ gallon	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Rice, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Soap, by the bar, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Sugar, Brown, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ 15½
Sugar, Soft White, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ 17
Sugar, Crushed, &c., ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Syrup, ℘ gallon	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Teas, English Breakfast, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Teas, Green, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Teas, Mixed, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Milk, ℘ quart	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.—A BIRD OF PARADISE. Characters by Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. W. Gomersal, Miss G. Hinckley, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mlle. Ida De Vere.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, WILLIAM TELL, DOMINIQUE THE DESERTER, and JACK SHEPPARD.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. *Dwarf, Fat Boy*, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, PAREPA MATINEE. The following artists will appear: Mme. Parepa, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. G. W. Colby.
SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT.—The following artists will appear: Mme. Parepa, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Theodore Thomas.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL to Mr. William J. Hill, with the following combination: Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Nettie Sterling, Signor Strini, Mr. James M. Wehli, Signor Abella, Conductor.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. George Christy every night, Billy Sheppard and John Collins.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDERLEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE BASKET TRICK and GOBLIN HEAD.

UNION HALL.
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS.
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

CLINTON HALL.
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VALENTINE VOUSDEN, the Great Polynational Mimic.

COOPER INSTITUTE,
8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
THIS EVENING, Dr. Hebbard's lecture, THREEFOLD CULTURE OF MAN.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices by Ocean Telegraph to Feb. 1, and by steamship at this port to Jan. 17.

The French papers protest against the extradition of LAMIRANDE demanded by the British Government.

It is now announced that the Austrian troops in Mexico will not leave that country with the French troops.

Count BARRAL has been appointed Italian Ambassador at the Court of Vienna.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Bankrupt Bill came up for discussion. The question was upon the amendment of the Judiciary Committee, which proposes to strike from the list of exceptions the clause exempting all such property from levy and sale as is exempted by State laws in which the bankrupt resides. The amendment met with much opposition, several members expressing the opinion that each State was competent to decide what amount of property should be exempt from levy and sale. An amendment fixing the amount exempted for a homestead at $2,000 was offered by Mr. WILSON, but no vote on the bill was taken.

In the House a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive into the Treasury the residuary legacy of JAMES SMITHSON, amounting to $26,210 63, now in the hands of the Smithsonian Institute. A resolution permitting Capt. JOHN A. WEBSTER, Jr., of the *Mahoning*, to receive a gold chronometer from the British Government, in recognition of his services in saving British vessels in distress on our coast, was passed. The application of the heirs of THOMAS W. HARVEY for an extension of patents for cutting screws was the subject of a lengthy discussion, but no definite action was taken regarding it. A warm discussion ensued upon the bill to regulate the tenure of office, the provisions of which prohibit the President from making appointments to office to fill vacancies which existed during the session of Congress. A motion to exempt Cabinet officers from this rule was negatived, a tie vote causing considerable excitement for a time. Mr. ALLEY, however, changed his vote, thereby relieving the Speaker from the necessity of voting. No vote on the bill was reached.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings in both the Houses of the State Legislature yesterday were devoid of public interest. A large number of bills were introduced or variously reported, but nearly all of them related to incorporated companies or private individuals. Both the Senate and House adjourned at an early hour.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is stated that the advocates of a license law in Massachusetts have procured the services of Ex-Gov. ANDREW to present their view of the liquor question to the State Legislature. The Boston *Journal* says: "We hear almost daily of gentlemen in all parts of the State who, after sustaining the prohibitory law for many years, fail to see that it accomplishes so much good as might easily be obtained by a stringent license law. They are, therefore, willing, in order to save litigation, which is expensive to the State, to change their tactics and support a license law, which will prove remunerative to the Commonwealth, and, in the end, will do more to check intemperance than a law which is violated and evaded, as all sumptuary laws have been since the creation of man."

The agent of the Wamsutta Mills in New-Bedford, Mass., gave notice that a return to the old system of eleven hours per day would be made Feb. 1, and the operatives, who have lately been working only ten hours, held a meeting on Tuesday to consider the matter. Rev. ISAAC C. KNOWLTON, Rev. ISAAC COX and PHILLIP MCCABE, an operative, addressed them, advocating adherence to the ten hour system, but deprecating a strike, and advising a conference and remonstrance with the agent on the subject. With [illegible] appointed to wait upon the agent.

The case of the claim of the Repentigny heirs to [illegible] two hundred thousand acres of the public lands located on the St. Mary's River, in the State of Michigan, under a grant from Louis XV., in 1751, is now before the United States Supreme Court, and has occupied the Court for the last four days in the argument. A report of the case will be found in the law column.

The names of the steamships for the China mail service, some of which are not yet launched, are as follows: *Colorado, Great Republic, Celestial Empire, America* and *Nipon*. These vessels all have a burden of from 3,800 to 4,000 tons, and are about 376 feet long. They will be rigged, like the *Colorado*, to carry considerable canvas.

The Clinton Dam, at Woonsocket, R. I., was carried away by the pressure of ice on Thursday night. The disaster affects the running of about a dozen cotton mills, and will probably throw many persons out of employment temporarily. Some of the mills have steam power, but there is not sufficient to run one-half the machinery.

The convicts in the Rhode Island State Prison were served with their annual dinner on Thursday from the proceeds of a fund contributed by a Pawtucket gentleman for that purpose. The convicts in the Connecticut State Prison were also provided with an unusual dinner, on the same day, through the thoughtful liberality of the same gentleman.

The Rhode Island Senate on Thursday passed an act creating the town of Woonsocket, and the State now comprises thirty-four. The Providence *Journal* states that Woonsocket is the second town incorporated in the State since 1800, although the trade with Massachusetts added one.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, has received information to the effect that Secretary SEWARD has appointed Mr. W. H. BIDWELL, of this City, an agent to proceed to Joppa to look after the Maine colonists who are there in distress.

During the last season and the present Winter fifty new canal-boats have been built in Rochester, N. Y., the valuation of which is one-quarter of a million of dollars.

A bill is before the Pennsylvania State Senate, providing for the reference of the Sunday car question to a vote of the people of Philadelphia at a special election.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* states that that city has eight hundred grog-shops and forty thousand inhabitants, one grog-shop to every fifty inhabitants.

The New Ulm, Minn., murderers have all been discharged on being admitted to bail by the examining Justice.

Gen. ROBESON, of Camden, has been nominated for Attorney-General of New-Jersey by Gov. WARD.

The receipts for customs at New-Orleans, for January, were $407,581 in gold.

LOCAL NEWS.

JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on the Public Schools of this City, and the effect of the proposed legislation at Albany upon their character and efficiency, at Steinway Hall, to a large, attentive and enthusiastic audience.

Major-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER was serenaded last night at his residence, by the Seventh Regiment Band, at the instance of the officers and members of that command. The affair was an enjoyable one, and passed off satisfactorily.

SAMUEL STRAUSS, who is under indictment by the Grand Jury for arson in the third degree, at No. 5 College-place, was yesterday arrested on a bench warrant from Recorder HACKETT, and held for trial—$5,000 bail.

A decree of divorce has been granted in the Supreme Court of this district, Justice WM. H. LEONARD, presiding, in the action entitled FANNIE LUBY *vs.* ELLIS H. LUBY.

ADOLPHUS ZICKERT was yesterday committed for trial, in default of $2,000 bail, by Justice HOGAN, on a charge of attempt at arson at No. 197 Warren-street.

A rather better demand prevailed for domestic produce yesterday. Low grades of Flour, mixed Western Corn, sound Oats, Western Mess Pork and Dressed Hogs were quoted firmer. Wheat was unsettled. Cotton was a shade cheaper. Foreign Merchandise was quiet. Freights dull.

Yesterday the number of beef cattle at the Hudson City yards was only 494, which is a light sum for the weekly supply. The blockades of snow have detained many droves that were designed for this week's market. Beef is still in excellent request. Sales are tolerably quick at firm prices, and in some instances there seemed to be a trifling advance in prices. Prime bullocks 16½c.@17½c. ℔ ℔., net weight; common to good, 14c.@16c.; inferior, 12c.@14c. ℔ ℔., net weight. The arrivals of sheep are moderate, numbering 3,065. The best lots sold for 6½c.@7½c., live weight. Common sheep 5c.@6c. ℔ ℔., live weight.

The Right of American Protestants to Worship in Rome.

There are, in round numbers, fully thirty million American freemen who owe no allegiance, either temporal or spiritual, to the Sovereign of Rome, or to the Roman See.

They or their progenitors were driven to this continent partly by religious persecution; partly by overcrowding in the industrial circles of older communities.

The great bulk of them, once here, have found that they could freely live together, with no distinctions of faith to mar their progress or to hinder their amalgamation into a great Commonwealth. Those holding to one form of the Christian faith have found it perfectly easy to live in political and social fellowship with others who, by education and separate national traditions, held another faith. Occasional differences of a quasi-religious character have arisen, assuming a party aspect. But the temper and tone of the American mind have been exceedingly tolerant, from an epoch dating far back into the Colonial Era.

There are not, to-day, in the Anglo-Saxon (and including with it the Celtic) division of the northern part of the Continent fifty men of intelligence, however blinded by religious prejudice, who would wish to see this changed—no matter how strong might be their desire for actual conformity of belief. The stern Puritan faith in our Northern States is literal to a degree unknown anywhere else in the world. The Roman Catholic, the moment he plants his foot on our soil, knows that the right of religious equality is *his*, by a title entirely indefeasible. In three out of five cases, if he speak the English, or Celtic, or German, or French, or Scandinavian language, he comes among us because he knows that our system of Government—in all its ramifications—is one, so far as human systems can be, of perfect equality and freedom; that what alone is required among us is obedience to the laws, and a respect for established institutions. He suffers nothing from having been poor—or *poor and despised* abroad. The faith he professes comes into no reckoning. He brings his strong arm and strong will, and, peradventure, with these, his youngsters, growing up to the credit of a future generation. As he lands at our great continental emigrant receiving *depot*, he finds no inquisitor, searching for Missals or Testaments in his poor luggage, or for any other thing that could convict him of a Protestant or Catholic belief, or of any belief (God help him!) whatever. He may go (unless his utter simplicity places him in the hands of sharpers, against whom no human legislation can preserve him) wherever he pleases. Five years of probation, by law, makes him the citizen of a Commonwealth, in which industry, honesty and fidelity may carry him to a rank as high as any Cardinal [illegible] attained in the oldest monarchy of Europe.

We are sketching no fancy portrait of what awaits the humblest emigrant from Europe. The inheritance is high and glorious, because, among other causes, it ignores religious and political distinctions—because it aims at universal brotherhood, and asserts, under the most liberal conditions, the equality of man.

Why, then, should this weak and paralytic Government of Rome attempt to turn back the hand on the dial of time, and seek to make this great community of American Protestant freemen even *feel* inimical toward it. The most rigid Puritan among us would not raise his hand to-morrow to injure the Pope in his ecclesiastical capacity. We would scorn to ask our Government to aid the King of Italy, or any other potentate in dispossessing him even of his temporal rights. The Great Protestant Powers (including the Oriental Church as represented by Russia) have no wish to see the seat of the Roman Catholic Faith displaced. Even the recent indignities put upon our Protestant Worship provokes a remonstrance which has in it more of contemptuous pity than anger. If anything could make American Protestants rouse themselves to active and positive remonstrance—remonstrance in which there should be no trifling or nonsense—it would be the style of the organs of Rome at our own doors.

Congress may have had, and will have, sundry errors to account for. But it has done a good thing in the way of atonement for its sins in striking out any appropriation for continuing the mission at Rome. The maintenance of Protestantism throughout the world does not depend in any degree—the most remote—on our being permitted to read the "Westminster Confession" or the "Book of Common Prayer" within the walls of Rome. But in view of the fact that we Americans are liberal here, we demand corresponding liberality there. If American Protestants desired to see the summary ending of this Temporal Roman Sovereignty, they would quietly let all this nonsense go on without any remonstrance whatever. But as they *are* liberal, and are generally people of good nature, they point out frankly how silly a thing it is for Rome to propose a revival of the Inquisition, as Dr. [illegible] describes. We might like to see the thumbscrews applied to that reverend gentleman, if we were bigots. But as we happen not to be bigots, it seems proper to advise Cardinal ANTONELLI to let our fellow-citizens alone—for the present, at least. There is no use of a row, if a little common sense can prevent it. *That*, we believe, is the opinion of fully thirty millions of American freemen.

Reorganization of the Civil Service—Mr. Jenckes' Bill.

The only objection we have seen urged against Mr. JENCKES' bill for the reorganization of the civil service is predicated upon the alleged centralizing tendencies of the scheme. "We shall have more bureaus," it is said, "more commissioners, more consolidation of authority." No objection could be offered less justly applicable to the case. In all that pertains to the appointment of those who are known as "inferior officers," the present system is the *ne plus ultra* of centralization. Practically the whole appointing power is wielded by the Executive, who exercises it arbitrarily, without a pretence of responsibility, and with a habitual indifference to the requirements of the public service, or the qualifications for efficiency of the persons appointed. There can be no greater centralization than this—none more demoralizing in its influence, or more likely to insure the prostitution of the Government patronage to party ends. Under the plan proposed, the appointing power will remain in the hands of the Executive, and to this extent, it may be argued, the evil of consolidated authority will continue. But the present temptation to an abuse of the authority will no longer exist. There will be no inducement to remove the army of subordinate office-holders, because they are politically obnoxious, when their successors must be chosen from a class selected with exclusive reference to the qualifications of ability and character, regardless of party affinities. For all partisan purposes, the appointing power will be destroyed. It will be restricted to vacancies arising legitimately, and will be confined within such narrow limits that the partisan use of patronage will cease.

And what new danger to free government can be traced in the creation of a Board of three Commissioners, charged with the duty of pronouncing judgment upon the relative capacity and fitness of those who may desire to enter the Government service? "More bureaus," is the cry. But the constant growth of the business of the Government, consequent upon the marvelous development of the country's greatness, demands more and more the sub-division of governmental labor. In the days of JEFFERSON, the heads of the Departments might have found time to constitute themselves a Board of Examiners, and in this character might have scrutinized the merits of applicants for office. The idea would now be preposterous. And as the exigencies of the service have necessitated special commissions of inquiry concerning the revenue, so now they necessitate the formation of a Board to provide the means of reforming the *personnel* of the Departments. By what other agency would it be possible to conduct the examination proposed? If none else be possible without withdrawing the attention of the departmental heads from urgent and every-day duties, it follows that we must either accept the means provided by Mr. JENCKES' bill, or abandon the scheme of competitive examinations and the selection of appointees from lists of properly-qualified individuals. The alternative will not be entertained save by those who make the creation of a new Board a pretext for opposing the vast reform that lies beyond.

Except within defined limits, the new Board will be powerless. They will be able neither to dismiss nor to appoint. Their jurisdiction will extend no further than the arrangement of the subjects over which the examination for the various grades will range, and the issuing certificates to those who may prove themselves worthy of official employment. The task is not easy, nor the responsibility trifling. But certainly there is nothing in it that should frighten honest advocates of the decentralizing theory. Mr. [illegible] would hardly object to a change intended to purge the Departments from partisanship, and secure the appointment of capable, trustworthy men to office.

The reform is not one that may be effected without much labor, we are aware. Party [illegible] does not attained to the standard of [illegible] which is [illegible] would be implied by the passage of this measure. Ordinarily, moreover, it would be almost impossible for any party to legislate with a view to the wholesale purification of the civil service system, in a manner that would not incur an imputation of sinister motives. Whatever the purpose, it would be charged that the enactment of tests of fitness was simply an excuse for the removal of partisan adversaries. Now, however, the state of political and party affairs is peculiarly favorable to the consideration of the subject on its merits. Removals and appointments form one of the grounds of difference between the President and Congress. The authority of the Capitol finds itself at issue with the authority of the White House and the Departments on this very subject. Here, then, is a method by which this particular difference may be overcome, not only without just cause of offence to either side, but with manifest advantage to the country. It cannot be alleged that there is an invasion of the President's authority—all that is proposed is the restraining of its exercise in the interest of the public. On this basis, a combination of parties seems feasible, since neither is asked to make an immediate surrender of power or profit. The Republican majority, at any rate, owe this reform to the country, and should, no longer delay its passage. With a single stroke, they may prevent the continuance of abuses and grievances of which they complain; divest Government employment of the discredit that attaches to it, and establish a system which will combine a large reduction of expenditure with a degree of efficiency at present unknown to any branch of the civil service.

Austria and Hungary.

A late Vienna letter states that "an extraordinary session of the Reichsrath, to be composed of newly-elected members, *embracing the new Hungarian provinces*, is convoked by patent for the purpose of *considering the constitution and condition of Hungary*." A later dispatch says that this step of the Vienna Government has created great excitement in Hungary. And well it might, for by the very circumstances of the situation and from historic precedents, the Hungarians will ask: What right have the Styrians, the Moravians, the Tyrolese, to sit in council over the constitution and internal condition of Hungary?

To Americans generally such a question might sound as being influenced by that feeling of separate and *independent* State existence which have brought on secession and the war, and which the result of our four years' severe struggle has *forever* set at rest in this country. But in the case of the relations of Hungary with Austria neither ancient nor modern history could justify such an assumption. The separate nationality of the Hungarians and the connection of their country with the Austrian Empire only through the person of their King, who is also Emperor, has always been conceded, and the immediate predecessor of FRANCIS JOSEPH, his uncle, Emperor FERDINAND, solemnly acknowledged it, by giving his assent to important amendments of the Hungarian Constitution in 1848. Nor did the revolutionary war and the defeat of the Hungarians in 1849, change this relation in the least, for as late as Nov. 17, 1866, the present Emperor formally recognized its continuity, by reconvening the Hungarian Diet and promising a separate Hungarian ministry, responsible to the representatives of the Hungarian people. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the people of that country should feel somewhat excited, that their relations to the Emperor should again be brought into question and submitted to the determination of the other portions of the Empire, to the exclusion of themselves.

This condition of things is, indeed, a very critical one, considered not only as to its probable internal results for Austria, but also as to her international position. It brings that Power to the brink of a crisis which can no longer be evaded by palliative remedies or by fair promises. Every one, even the whole family of the Hapsburgs, has become fully aware that the pre-revolutionary form of paternal, or rather patriarchal, Government can never again be reëstablished. The people have arrived at their political majority and can no longer be kept as obedient wards of their guardians. There were but three systems of government left for the reorganization of Austria—Centralization, Federalism and Dualism—either with a representative Government, and each had many advocates. After the revolutionary convulsions of the Empire in 1848, Centralization was tried and failed; after the defeat of Austria in Italy in 1859, Federalism was adopted, but also failed, and in October, 1865, the Emperor at last pronounced in favor of the only remaining form of reconstruction—Dualism; that is, a constitutional government for the German Provinces as one unit, the same for the Hungarian as another, the whole to represent one constitutional empire abroad. But the way he undertook to make known his intentions was the wrong one. He suspended the constitution for the whole empire with the promise of introducing the new system only when a perfect understanding with the Hungarian Diet should have been had.

The breaking out of the war last Summer necessarily retarded the consummation of this programme, and had not, immediately after the first victory over the Italians at Custozza, (June 24, 1866,) the Emperor dissolved the Hungarian Diet, thus showing his wish to return to reactionary measures, the confidence in his good intentions and sincerity would not have diminished as it has. This one false step left the Sovereign without the hearty support of his people in the midst of the disastrous defeats in Bohemia, and which alone could have given him a chance to regain what was lost. His tardiness in recognizing the situation, his hesitancy in acceding to the moderate demands of the people, the vacillation in his resolutions, all this contributed to make matters worse every day. The moderate Liberal Party of DEAK held thus far full control over affairs in Hungary, and none better than DEAK himself expressed the reason for this, when he said in his speech closing the debate in the Hungarian Diet upon the address to the King, that the liberal people of Hungary ought still to persevere in their confidence that the King will honestly fulfill his promises, for God forbid that this confidence should be lost by any act of the King—then all hope for conciliation would be gone. Relying upon this implied promise of M. DEAK, the more extreme portion of the liberal party voted with him. And is it not reasonable now to suppose that the last step of the Emperor reported by Ocean Telegraph should have utterly destroyed that confidence and that hope? And that in consequence great excitement should pervade all Hungary? It seems as if by the obstinate perversity of its own conduct, sadder days yet are in store for the deeply humbled House of Hapsburg.

ROGUES IN OFFICE.—Our special Washington correspondence revealed the extraordinary fact the other day that out of *twenty-three* subordinate Custom-house officers in one district on our frontier, *twenty-two* were found to be in complicity with smugglers, and actually made arrangements to abet smuggling with the secret agent of the Government. It would certainly be impossible to surpass such corruption as this in the official service of any country. It gives a lower standard of morals and honor to these functionaries than prevails among men in any other respectable pursuit. We think that even a cynic would admit that more than four per cent. of those engaged in the ordinary business of civil life would refuse to be parties to such swindling, and such violations of faith as are involved in the conduct of these Custom-house officers. And why should Government agents not be of at least average human honesty? We have no doubt that a large share of the evil is due to the part that political and partisan considerations have in the matter of appointments to office. Congress and the President alike seem to be more anxious that office-holders should be Radical or Johnsonite than that they should be men of ability, integrity and honor. In this view, and in other views, we have the prospect of the passage of Mr. JENCKES' bill, which, by excluding political considerations, and making fitness, (which is to be tested by examining Boards,) the qualification for public office, promises in course of time to introduce a higher standard of character into official life.

ENGRAVING IN AMERICA.—Mr. W. J. LINTON, who has long held a leading position among the wood-engravers of Great Britain, has lately arrived in this City. His reputation abroad has preceded him to America, and the members of the "Wood Engravers' Society" gave their distinguished brother-in-the-craft a hospitable welcome. We understand that he intends to remain in this country for some time; and his services while here have been secured by FRANK LESLIE for his *Illustrated Paper*. His first contribution appears as a leading illustration in the current number, and is really an admirable specimen of the graver's art. We are glad to see such a marked improvement in this widely-circulated paper, which is now under the editorial supervision of that brilliant American writer, Mr. EDWARD HOWLAND.

WASHINGTON.

The Impeachment Testimony—The Tenure of Office Bill in the House—The Mexican Question—Appointments During the Recess—Compound Interest Notes—Libel Suit in Savannah, Ga.—Confirmations and Rejections by the Senate.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

It is reported to-night upon good authority that the Judiciary Committee of the House have become satisfied that the testimony already adduced, including that of Gen. BUTLER, is sufficient to warrant articles of impeachment against the President. This conclusion is based upon the evidence produced by Radicals only. There has been no testimony yet heard on behalf of the President, and when this is offered it may entirely change the minds of the Committee.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

To-day the House was occupied with the consideration of private claims during the morning hour, and at its expiration the Senate Tenure of Office Bill came up in the regular order from the Speaker's table. It was debated at length, and several attempts at amendment were made and voted down, including one offered by Mr. STEVENS in the nature of a substitute. Mr. HALE, of New-York, had charge of the bill; and, after an able and earnest argument to sustain its constitutionality, called the previous question, and demanded that it should be passed immediately without further amendment, so that it could surely become a law, even if it receives a veto. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing that the Cabinet officers shall not be removed except by and with the advice of the Senate, which was lost—ayes 76, nays 78. This close vote startled the House, and during subsequent votes on other amendments, the friends of the proposition exerted themselves to procure a majority in favor of its reconsideration. A motion to that effect being made, an attempt followed to lay it on the table, which was lost by a strong majority, indicating a great change in the sentiment of the House, which was probably effected by a statement that in no other way except through this amendment could Mr. STANTON be retained in his present position. No one advanced this argument publicly, but it was whispered around among the Republican members, and resulted in placing the bill in a position for further amendment to-morrow. It is quite probable that Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment will be adopted, which will send it back to the Senate, where the amendment will be rejected.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

About three reams of correspondence on the everlasting Mexican question were sent to the House to-day by the President, in response to a resolution calling for it, which passed some weeks since. There is little or nothing new in it. The correspondence regarding the Campbell-Sherman mission comes down to Dec. 31, and leaves Mr. CAMPBELL at New-Orleans. His description of his attempts to find the Juarez Government read like poor excuses for getting back to the United States. He says he thought his presence in the vicinity of Mexico productive of more harm than good. Allusion is made in one of his dispatches to a letter from Marshal BAZAINE to Gen. SHERMAN which is not transmitted in this correspondence, and, so far as known, has not been published. Mr. CAMPBELL is still at New-Orleans, under the orders of the State Department. The correspondence with the French Government on the subject of Mexico does not come down later than that already printed.

APPOINTMENTS DURING THE RECESS.

The President to-day sent to the House a statement of the appointments made during the recess of Congress. The details of this statement, which are given elsewhere, show twenty-seven reappointments after rejection, nineteen of which are officers of internal revenue.

COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

As I intimated yesterday, the consultation of bankers here this week has resulted in maturing a bill designed to counteract the effect which would be produced by the withdrawal of the compound-interest notes which mature the present year. It provides that the banks may fund these notes into four per cent. loan certificates to the amount of fifty per cent. of their legal reserve, viz., $100,000,000, and hold them as part of such reserve as they have heretofore held the compounds; the certificates to be redeemable in lawful money on demand. This proposition has the earnest recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and has received the informal indorsement of nearly every member of the Senate Finance Committee. It will probably be reported early next week, and is regarded as a reassuring measure in its effect upon business, as it will dissipate all fear arising from the possible sudden withdrawal of the compound legal tenders at maturity. In this sense it may be considered an anti-contraction measure.

LIBEL SUIT DECIDED IN SAVANNAH.

The following dispatch has been received from your correspondent in Savannah, Ga.:

The case of The State of Georgia *vs.* Jno. E. Hayes, editor and proprietor of the Savannah *Republican*, indicted for libeling SOLOMON COHEN, Congressman elect, by charging that he was a defaulter, as Postmaster, to the United States Government, was decided to-day by a verdict of guilty. The Solicitor-General and Messrs. HARDEN and LEVY for the State, and Hon. H. T. FITCH, United States District Attorney, and Messrs. HARTRIDGE CHISHOLM and STONE for the defence, the case excited great public interest from the political issues involved, and the prominence of the parties. The verdict is considered as adversely affecting the rights of all Northern or Union men in this community.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-night confirmed the following nominations: Seth Marshall, Postmaster, Painesville, Ohio; Milton S. Browning, United States Attorney, District of Iowa; H. H. Heath, Secretary, Territory New-Mexico; Lovett S. Morton, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Eighteenth District, Ohio. The following were rejected: Benjamin Foxwell, Surveyor of Customs, Llewellenburgh, Maryland; Wm. W. Warren, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, Seventh District, Massachusetts; Caleb B. Bowers, Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District, New-Hampshire; Samuel McKelvey, United States Marshal, Western District, Pennsylvania.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The Senate has requested the President to return the nominations of the following persons who have recently been rejected: Gen. BASSETT LANGDON, Assessor First District, Ohio; JOHN W. BOYLE, Associate Justice, Dakota Territory; and BINNEY, Assessor Fifth District, Massachusetts.

SUFFRAGE IN THE TERRITORIES.

The bill passed by Congress repealing the thirteenth section of the act in regard to insurrection—the amnesty section—and the bill providing for suffrage in the Territories, and which became a law by reason of the President failing to sign them, have been sent to the State Department with the certificate of the President, setting forth the facts.

CONGRESSMAN DODGE'S RECEPTION.

Hon. W. E. DODGE and wife received a large number of their friends this evening at their residence on H-street. The company was very select, and comprised the most distinguished society of the capital, including Secretaries STANTON, MCCULLOCH and WELLES, and a large number of Senators, Representatives, and other distinguished civilians, with their wives and daughters. It was one of the most successful social entertainments of the season.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR SAULSBURY.

It is reported that Senator SAULSBURY, of Delaware, has determined to resign his position in the Senate.

GEN. SHERMAN TO BE IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. SHERMAN has telegraphed that he will be here on Thursday or Friday of next week.

THE MOTLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

The author of the letter to Mr. SEWARD, upon which the latter opened correspondence with Mr. MOTLEY, is a man of wealth, who has been making a tour of pleasure through Europe. His name will probably be communicated to the Senate in response to Mr. SUMNER's resolution.

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

The President has not yet positively decided who he will nominate as Director of the Philadelphia Mint, in place of Mr. MILWARD. But it is almost certain that he will appoint Col. JAS. PAGE.

DISTRICT JUDGE FOR OHIO.

It is probable that CHAS. T. SHERMAN, Esq., will be nominated as United States District Judge of the Northern District of Ohio. Mr. SHERMAN is brother of Gen. SHERMAN and Senator SHERMAN.

Proclamation by the President—Tonnage and Imports—Nominations to the Senate—Civil Contracts with the Mexican Government—Removals from Office—The Test Oath for Lawyers—Instructions to Minister Campbell—The Finances—Proposed Bill—The Fort Phil. Kearny Massacre—Country National Banks.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Feb. 1.

The President has issued his proclamation dated Jan. 27. After reciting the laws of 1865, concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts, he concludes as follows: And,

Whereas, Satisfactory evidence has lately been received by me from His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, through an official communication of His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations, under date of the 10th of December, 1866, that no other or higher duties of tonnage and impost are imposed or levied in ports of the Hawaiian Islands upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, and upon the produce, manufactures or merchandise imported in the same from the United States, and from any foreign country whatever than are levied on Hawaiian ships and their cargoes in the same ports under like circumstances.

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that so much of the several acts imposing discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts within the United States, are, and shall be suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the Hawaiian Islands and their produce, manufactures and merchandise, imported into the United States in the same from the dominions of the Hawaiian Islands, and from any other foreign country whatever; the said suspension to take effect from the said 10th day of December, and to continue thenceforward so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels of the United States, and the produce, manufactures and merchandise imported into the dominions of the Hawaiian Islands, in the same as aforesaid, shall be continued on the part of the Government of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

The Senate in Executive Session confirmed the following nominations:

H. H. Heath, to be Secretary of the Territory of New-Mexico; Milton D. Browning, to be United States Attorney for the District of Iowa; Lovet S. Morton, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eighteenth District of Ohio; Seth Marshall, to be Deputy Postmaster at Painesville, Ohio.

The following nominations were rejected:

Wm. W. Warren, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Massachusetts; Benjamin Foxwell, Surveyor of Customs at Lewellensburgh, Maryland; Samuel McKelvey, United States Marshal for Western District of Pensylvania; Caleb B. Bowers, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New-Hampshire.

CIVIL CONTRACTS WITH THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

The large mass of documents sent to the House by the President to-day in reply to the resolution of that body covers correspondence and other papers relative to Mexico extending over several years, and much of which has already been published. Among the letters is one from Secretary SEWARD to Minister CAMPBELL, dated December last, sending the latter a copy of a letter which the Secretary wrote to MARSHALL O. ROBERTS in reply to that from him regarding the late charter which President JUAREZ granted to the Tehuantepec Transit Company in derogation of a previous contract with the Louisiana Transit Company, which, it is claimed, still has legal force. The State Department, Mr. SEWARD says, declined to protest against this latter grant, because it had not such evidence of the illegality of that grant as would warrant the interference of our Government. The subject, however, is one of importance, involving, as it does, the interests of several of our citizens. "You will," he adds, "therefore ask such explanations as will give us a proper understanding of the subject."

Secretary SEWARD's letter to Mr. ROBERTS contains the following sentences: "The suggestions which you make of a withdrawal by this Government of its recognition of the Administration of President JUAREZ in the Republic of Mexico, upon the ground that he has committed acts of bad faith toward citizens of the United States, has been submitted to the President, with the reasons you assign for that course, to the consideration of the President. Without further discussion of the question of legal right the President does not deem it necessary or expedient at the present time to intervene in matters of civil contract between citizens of the United States arising in Mexico, or in matters of contract between citizens of the United States and the Government of Mexico."

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

In answer to the House resolution offered by Mr. MYERS on the 6th of December last, the President sent to the House to-day a reply to the resolution calling for information in relation to removals from office. The Secretary of State's report exhibits the fact that no persons were reappointed by him after rejection by the Senate; that no names were withheld from the Senate during its sessions; that the number of removals was ten, and the number of appointments to supply vacancies seventeen. Thus there were only ten removals made during recess, out of 340 appointments, subject to the confirmation of the President.

A recapitulation of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the number of officers of customs, internal revenue, revenue, marine, &c., throughout the United States, whose appointments are made by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is nine hundred and seventy-three; that the total number of changes made during recess, was two hundred and seventy-eight, of which one hundred and ninety-nine were caused by removal. Of these removals eighty-two were collectors and ninety assessors of internal revenue, while fourteen were collectors and seven surveyors of customs. The number reappointed, after rejection by the Senate, was twenty-six, and nine were reappointed on whose nominations no action was taken by the Senate; twenty-six were appointed whose names were withheld from the Senate, two of whom died during the recess, and one during the session of the Senate. These could not take the oath required by law. Three were removed for malfeasance or misfeasance in office, two resigned, four continued in office until the nominations of others were submitted in their places; the names of eleven were accidentally omitted in sending in nominations, and nine of these eleven have been superseded by the appointment of other persons.

The Secretary of the Interior states that there are in the United States sixty-one registers of land offices, and that since he entered upon the administration of the affairs of his Department there had been seven of that number removed from office and other persons appointed in their stead; that of sixty-one receivers of public moneys in land offices three have been removed; that of ten surveyor-generals of public lands none had been removed; that of ten superintendents of Indian affairs two had been removed; and that of sixty-eight Indian agents five had been removed since he had assumed charge of the Department of the Interior. The report concludes as follows: "The appointments of pension agents or clerks and other employes connected with the Department, are not required to be sent to the Senate for confirmation, and are not therefor embraced in the requirements of the resolution, but supposing it probable that it was the intention of the House of Representatives to elicit information in respect to them also, I avail myself of the occasion to state that there are fifty-seven pension agents, of which number twelve have been removed since I entered upon the duties of my office. The total number of clerks and employes connected with the Department, and under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, exclusive of the foregoing, is six hundred and twenty-eight. Of this entire number only twenty have been removed. In almost every instance the removal has been to provide a place for a meritorious wounded soldier, more competent to the discharge of the duties of the position. With these exceptions no removals of officers or employes connected with this Department have been made during the time it has been under my charge."

The report of the Secretary of War states that no persons, after rejection by the Senate, have been reappointed by the President; that no appointments have been made since the last session, of persons whose names were intentionally withheld from the Senate; that a few cases occurred through inadvertence in the Adjutant-General's office, but they were merely brevet appointments, which, having expired by constitutional limitation, will be nominated at the present session; that during the recess some thirty-two persons have been appointed to fill vacancies made by the ordinary casualties in the army, but their names will soon be presented to the Senate. The Secretary explains that this number does not include brevet appointments, which are not supposed to come within the scope of the resolution, nor those appointments made under an act of Congress of July 28 last, fixing the peace establishment. All such appointments are to be submitted to the Senate at this session.

The Secretary of the Navy reports that no appointments or reappointments in the civil or naval service, requiring the action of the Senate, have been made during the recess of Congress. Naval officers have been promoted as vacancies occurred or as they were entitled to advancement by length of service.

The Attorney-General submits a statement exhibiting the fact that during the recess the changes from all causes amounted to thirty-four, nineteen having been appointments when no vacancies had happened—or, in other words, removed—and fifteen having been appointments to fill vacancies. There was one reappointment after rejection by the Senate. The whole number of appointments in the Attorney-General's office at the disposal of the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, is stated to be 202, viz.: 78 Judges, 63 District-Attorneys and 61 Marshals.

The Postmaster-General concludes his report with the following recapitulation: Removals made for political reasons (and of which number the commissions have in 12 cases been withheld) 159; removals to make room for wounded and other soldiers, 23; appointments to fill vacancies caused by resignations or deaths, 20; changes by reason of appointments rescinded, 8; removals because of neglect of official duties, 5; changes caused by declination of office, 3; changes caused by expiration of commission, 2; removal for abandonment of office, 1; removal because the Postmaster was fraudulently recommended, 1; removal because the Postmaster was not continued, 3; sutler at Fort Scott, Kansas, 1; total, 222.

On the 1st of July last there was, as shown by the annual report of the Postmaster-General, 709 Presidential officers in the Post-office Department. Number appointed where no vacancies had happened: In Department of State, 10; Treasury Department, 199; Department of the Interior, 21, 17 of which were made by the present Secretary, one of the removals being for official misconduct; Post-office Department, 180; office of the Attorney-General, 19. Number appointed to fill vacancies and new offices: Department of State, 17; Treasury Department, 35; Department of the Interior, 40; Post-office Department, 33; Attorney-Generals, 15. Total number of appointments in each Department, subject to confirmation by the Senate: Department of State, 340; Treasury Department, 973; Department of the Interior, 210; Post-office Department, 709; office of Attorney-General, 202.

Of the removals in the Post-office Department 159 were for political reasons, and of this number 12 commissions have been withheld; 23 were made to make room for wounded and other soldiers, and were made because of neglect of official duties; 1 for abandonment of office; 1 because of fraudulent recommendation, and 1 because the person removed was not continued as sutler at the post, and upon whom it has been the custom to confer the appointment.

THE TEST OATH FOR LAWYERS.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is still engaged in hearing arguments on the question whether the test oath required for admission should be set aside. Col. MAGRUDER, who asks to be admitted without being required to take the oath prescribed by law for attorneys, in his argument to-day asked to be restored to his former privileges as a right, and spoke of his having been an officer of the late Confederate army, saying that whatever offences he had committed as such had been pardoned by the Executive, humbly submitting that he could be excluded only by a spirit of resentment which ill becomes the profession. The question arose whether, in adopting the rule, the Courts did not adopt a rule in conflict with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the land. He [illegible] to know why a law pronounced by the United States Supreme Court, the highest tribunal in the land, null and void, should be enforced here. If so, it must be shown that there is something intercepting the relations with this Court. When an act has been decided by the highest tribunal of the land to be unconstitutional, is there any tribunal which will insist on it?

Judge Wylie remarked that the question was whether the Court had power to make rules for this admission to the Bar, for this rule was being enforced as a rule and not as a law.

Mr. Magruder answered that the Court had such power, provided that they did not violate a law of the land; and he argued that the rule being in contravention of the law, must be pronounced null and void.

Chief-Justice Cartter said that the only question was whether the decision came here mandatory or advisatory?

Mr. Magruder proceeded to argue that the rule now operates *ex post facto*. What did it provide?

Judge Cartter replied that it provides that they shall not have given aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Mr. Totten followed in opposition to the motion, taking ground that the Court had power to make its own rules, closing by remarking that it was admitted that this was the pioneer case, a skirmish from the rebel lines, and a large number were awaiting the decision of the Court. He had taken the trouble to examine the record and found the same recorded to an oath that he would support the Constitution of the United States, and that he believed in the Christian religion under date Dec. 12, 1867. Now, would the Court give the gentleman its certificate that he is a man of character; that treason and perjury were the elements of a fair character?

Mr. Magruder begged to explain, and denied that he had been guilty of either of these offences. He was a citizen of Virginia, as also a native, but raised here. He left the District while Virginia was yet in the Union, and went where his relations and property were. The State required his allegiance, and had the power to coerce his allegiance. It was impossible then to know what was to take place, but when the war commenced of course his sympathies were with the people of his section, and he desired the triumph of his friends. He did not leave the District for the purpose of entering the rebellion.

Mr. Cook followed, in opposition to the motion of admission, saying the decision of the Supreme Court was not entitled to profound respect, being a bare majority of the Court struggling therewith.

Mr. Bradley remarked that as a citizen he could not sit and hear the Supreme Court spoken of disrespectfully. There was a rule of the Court on the subject, and he asked that it be enforced.

Chief-Justice Cartter did not understand that the counsel was speaking disrespectfully of that Court. He was referring to the fact to show what degree of force should be given to the opinion.

The debate will be resumed to-morrow.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER CAMPBELL.

On the 25th of December Secretary Seward wrote to Minister Campbell: "You are especially desired to remain in New-Orleans until you receive further directions, after more definite explanations from Mexico. Should you return home, however, on account of ill health, you will be expected to return as early as practicable to New-Orleans."

Secretary Seward, in writing to Minister Campbell, Jan. 14, says he has received the latter's dispatch concerning the seizure by some of the Liberal force under Escobedo, of a sum amounting to about twenty thousand dollars in silver, belonging to a Mr. McGoffrey and other citizens of the United States. As the money is now, he says, in the hands of the Consul at Matamoras, there would seem to be no difficulty in the way of restitution on requisite proof. There is among these documents a letter from Minister Bigelow to Secretary Seward, dated Nov. 30, 1866, which says "the Government has no news from Castelnau which will be due to-night or to-morrow morning; neither does it know what has become of Maximilian. M. Rouher assures me that the vessels are all ready and waiting a dispatch from Castelnau to start for Vera Cruz, and they expect to have their whole force here by March at the latest. The Minister of Marine says they must leave here within 15 days on account of the fever."

THE FINANCES—PROPOSED BILL.

A conference was held yesterday at the Treasury Department, which will probably be of great importance to the financial and business interests of the country. A delegation of gentlemen prominently interested in the National Banking system, comprising Jay Cooke, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Smyth, of New-Hampshire; Thomas B. Page and John W. Ellis, of Ohio; E. G. Noyes, of Indiana, and others, had a long conference with Secretary McCulloch and Comptroller Hulburd. The result was the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That for the purpose of reducing and retiring any compound interest notes outstanding and held by National Banks, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue temporary loan certificates in the manner described by section four of the act approved July 25, 1862, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding four per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money on demand, and said certificates of temporary loan may constitute and be held by any National Bank holding or owning the same, as a part of and not exceeding the reserve provided for in sections 31 and 32 of the act entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency," &c., approved June 3, 1864; provided that the amount issued shall not exceed $100,000,000.

Secretary McCulloch gave the bankers a letter to Senator Fessenden, in which he said:

"These gentlemen will present the draft of an act to provide for funding compound interest notes held by national banks in certificates bearing four per cent. interest, which may be held by national banking associations as a part of their reserve of lawful money. This proposition meets with my entire approbation. It will relieve me from all anxiety on account of the compound interest notes, and will provide for them in such a way as not to derange the business and finances of the country. I commend it to the consideration of the Finance Committee, and hope they will report favorably upon it without delay."

THE FORT PHIL. KEARNY MASSACRE.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has appointed the following civilians as part of the Commission to investigate the circumstances connected with the recent massacre at Fort Phil. Kearny: Gen. James B. Steedman, John B. Sanborn, Esq., and Judge J. F. Kinney. In addition to the above, two officers of the army will be appointed on the Commission, who have not yet been selected. The Commissioners will rendezvous at Omaha on the 15th instant, clothed with ample power to make a full examination of the matter brought under their investigation.

COUNTRY NATIONAL BANKS.

Gen. C. H. Van Wyck, of New-York, who recently arrived here, reports great anxiety among men of all conditions and parties, by reason of the impression that Representative Randall's bill will pass, and as a consequence destroy all country National Banks, and as a further result precipitate financial convulsion and ruin.

The General says his investigations here lead to the belief that there is not the remotest possibility that this bill or any other impairing the present condition of the banks, can become a law.

PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns, in part, for the month of December last, which indicate great activity in the disposal of the public lands in the San Francisco and Stockton (Cal.) districts. The Receiver's abstract for the quarter ending the 31st of December, 1866, shows the cash sales to amount to $38,470 in the San Francisco district, the sales for December being $10,205.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, has just submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, two lists of land inuring to the State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, embracing in the aggregate 112,920 acres. This road runs from Stillwater, by the way of St. Paul and St. Anthony, to a point on the west line of the State between the foot of Big Stone Lake and the mouth of Sioux Wood River.

WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received list No. 2 of selections inuring to the Western Pacific Railroad Company of California under the acts approved July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, containing in the aggregate 13,287 acres, selected on the line running eastward from San Jose and ending at a point near the eastern boundary of Alameda Cañon. The Commissioner has received, also, from the Surveyor-General of California a return of survey for the private claim known as Rancho Real De Los Aguilas. This rancho is in Monterey County, about fifty miles northeast from Monterey, and contains 31,052 acres, the title being derived from Mexico prior to the acquisition of California by the United States.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Hon. Philip Johnson, Representative in Congress from the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania, died suddenly last night. He was in his seat in the House of Representatives attending to business a week ago, although then complaining of feeble health. [illegible] by an affection of the liver.

The remains of the deceased will be taken to Easton, Penn., for interment.

DEATH OF HON. HENRY S. MAGRAW.

Hon. Henry S. Magraw, a member of the Maryland Legislature, died here to-day. He was taken with a fit of apoplexy on Tuesday night. Deceased was formerly State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

FUNERAL OF HON. PHILIP JOHNSON.

The announcement of the death of Hon. Philip Johnson will be made to-morrow, and the funeral take place on Sunday.

SUPREME COURT.

The following is a summary of the causes reached in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 411—Seymour et al. heirs and others, appellants, vs. Freer, administrator, &c. Motion to dismiss the appeal argued.

No. 122—United States, appellant, vs. Repentigny et al.—Sault St. Marie claim. Argument concluded.

No. 193—Parmalee, appellants, vs. Simpson, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Argued for appellant and submitted by appellee.

No. 89—The United States, appellants, vs. steamship *Sir William Peel* and cargo, &c., and No. 250—Steamship *Sir William Peel* and cargo, &c., appellants, vs. the United States. (Prize.) Argument commenced.

The other prize cases follow. Monday will be opinion day.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

In the Court of Claims to-day, in the case of Cannick et al. vs. The United States, argument on demurrer was commenced. Afterward, the Court adjourned to Monday.

NAVY BULLETIN.

The order assigning Capt. Charles W. Pickering to command one of the vessels of the European squadron, has been revoked. Capt. James H. Strong has been detached from inspection duty at the New-York Navy-yard, and ordered to command the *Onondaga*. The revocation of the appointment of mate, Edwin L. Richardson, has been revoked and an honorable discharge granted him. Acting-Assistant Paymaster Josiah H. Benton, has been honorably discharged. Second-Assistant Engineer George E. Holt, has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy. Third-Assistant engineer Russell A. Wade, has been ordered to temporary duty on the *Chattanooga*.

The Maryland Legislature and Baltimore Elections.

Baltimore, Friday, Feb. 1.

The law authorising the new municipal election in this city on next Wednesday was reconsidered by the State Senate to-day.

The House adjourned this afternoon to meet to-morrow, instead of adjourning, as usual, to meet next week; and, it is generally understood, for the purpose of concurring in the action of the Senate. If so, there will be no election. Considerable excitement prevails here in political circles in consequence.

MY BOSOM FRIEND;

OR,

Yankee Fairies at Work.

I had been reading to my little ones the legends of the Northern lands, in which, to tell the truth, I had taken as deep an interest as the open-mouthed young folks themselves.

When the children had gone to bed I lamented that the belief in fairies had died out.

"Alas!" said I, "that they have vanished."

"Weel, I no ken that," replied my Scottish friend McHaggis; "I'm a thinkin' there are as mony giants and fairies in the worrld as ever there was. Gang yer gate to Waltham, as ye were a talkin' o', and if ye dinna see a lot o' fairies there, and if it is na a giant that carries ye there, ye ken say I'm wrang."

"A giant carry me?"

"Aye, mon," said the Scot; "what said giants that ye e'er read o' can be mated wi' an engine?"

And so one day I placed myself behind the great giant of the Nineteenth Century—a locomotive engine—and went to the pretty rural town of Waltham, Mass.—a town famous "not for a day, but for all *time*," for here a pair of great steam giants turn the wheels that again turn the wheels that mark the time for a Continent. It takes a four-acre lot to hold these giants—each with a hundred iron arms and a thousand steel fingers; and this four-acre lot is built within and without, and overhead, with brick, and iron, and glass, and is called "The American Watch Factory of Waltham," and it was thereabout that McHaggie said I should find the fairies.

But the fairies of our day—that is, the Waltham fairies—are not like those we read of. They don't play elfin pranks, for their every step is measured by the sun; and they have nothing to do with wings, but to mark the steady motion of those of Old Father Time himself.

But to drop metaphor and come down to the practical as well as the poetical part of this fairy hive of industry and order, let us walk through some of the long galleries of this fairy palace, and for guide and mentor we will take one of the managers.

"But first," said we to our guide, "will you please inform us how this great establishment originated?"

He informed me that the manufacture of watches by machinery is a distinctively American undertaking. For several generations a vast number of watches have been made in England, Switzerland and France; but the component pieces have been made and finished by hand in different factories, and even in different Provinces, with no direct relation to each other. Here in Waltham, on the contrary, a watch is created in all its wonderful harmony and exquisite beauty from the original and crude materials—the brass, the steel, the enamel, the gold, the unwrought jewels—under one roof and one supervision, by a mechanism that never tires and never varies.

The task of competing with Europe in the manufacture of watches seemed at first sight to be hopeless. Europe had the market, the reputation, two centuries of experience, and the cheapest of human labor. To make matters worse, there was free trade in watches. A petty tariff of only seven and a half per cent. was all the "protection"—nominal or real—that existed fifteen years ago to foster native enterprise and genius. Ingenious men conceived the idea of manufacturing every part of the watch, and of performing every process of manipulation, by a succession of machines, each of which should execute one function only, and then pass its work over to another piece of mechanism. The only duty left to man in this daring conception was to superintend the work of the iron slaves whom he had created, to carry their products from one to another, and to put the watch together after all its parts had been completed. The scheme was an ideal one; there were no such machines in existence; but the plan was seconded by capital, and in 1853 the experiment was tried. At that time, although the chief parts of a watch were made by machinery, there were still a large number of the pieces turned out by hand, and various important processes intrusted to manual skill, which are now done wholly by mechanism. The company of machines was quickly increased to a regiment, the regiment to a brigade, and now the brigade has become an army.

I asked how many watches were imported annually?

"Formerly about four million dollars' worth yearly," the manager said, "and it took about four million more to make them go. At the present time the English watch trade has nearly ceased, and the Swiss has greatly fallen off."

"How many watches," I asked, "are manufactured at Waltham now?"

"We turn out," said he, "at the rate of 250 a day, or 80,000 a year, of all varieties, from good to best."

I asked as to the number of hands employed.

"We average," he replied, "700 men and women; about one-third females."

"All Americans?"

"Nearly all," he answered; "we have a few foreign workmen in the different departments, but nearly all the employes are native born, and mostly New-England men. Waltham and its neighborhood supply most of the females, and many of these are among the most skillful and valuable hands we have. We pay good wages, and require intelligent operatives. The situations are soon filled. You will see how we keep the factory; we intend that every room shall be as clean, comfortable and pleasant as a parlor, and that is one reason why we always secure first-class help."

There is hardly any *work* in the factory. Iron muscles do everything of that sort. All that the operatives are needed for, after the machines are made, is to watch and guide them.

THE FAIRIES' HOME.

We now requested that he would show us something of the factory.

"With pleasure," he replied. "To begin at the beginning, here is the engine-room where four boilers of 80-horse power drive the two huge genii that in turn drive a little army of iron fairies all day long to their several tasks. No cunning, wee body of a screw-maker or a pivot-polisher is so made that it can stop and waste its time in playing while these surly old genii in their dens are busy."

Dens! Why, is this neat room, which has its wall adorned with a portrait of Lincoln (decorated with Union flags) and many pretty devices, and which, under its window that looks out on a green lawn, has several dozens of thrifty [illegible] plants growing in pots, [illegible] Sure enough, this is the place. [illegible] Let us go up stairs. This long, clean room, filled with lathes and machinery, [illegible] this is the basis of the whole factory, the machine-shop. It is 165 feet long, and thirty first-class mechanics are kept at work in it, only in making and repairing the machines and tools, which are without exception of the best and costliest character. Like all the rooms, this is light and pleasant. But in the next room—to use the words of the excellent Richard Swiveller—there was a staggerer. It was a little side room. It had a floor clean as any, walls entirely undisfigured with smoke, neat stalls and shelving for the assortment of steel and iron, and—I pinched myself to see whether I was asleep or awake—nice white curtains hanging at the windows. It was the blacksmith's shop! There were the forges and the trip-hammer, and the anvils; but there were those curtains. I felt that civilization was no longer a problem. The anvil and the Athenæum are wooing.

FAIRY WORKMANSHIP.

"Look!" said my guide, "what do you suppose these are?"

He held up a little vial, such as homœopathic globules are kept in, which was filled with what seemed to be grains of coarse sand of the color of blue tempered steel.

I placed one of these grains under a microscope, and it proved to be a perfect screw.

"Now," said he, "you may note that it takes 200,000 of these screws to weigh a pound, and that they are worth from $3,000 to $3,500 a pound."

Again, they showed me a microscopic bit of steel, the points of which, under a glass, appeared to be exquisitely polished.

I took up a couple of screws and the balance-staff by wetting my finger, and put them carefully into a piece of paper.

"Not that I wish to make you think that you are taking valuable property," said the manager, "but how much do you suppose that stuff is worth?"

The foreman made the calculation.

"They are worth $20,000 a pound," he said, "or about 25 cents a piece. The screws are worth a dollar and a quarter a hundred. It takes fifty-two of them to weigh a grain!"

"Well," said I, "if they cost so much, how do you make watches so cheap?"

"The use of machinery to its utmost limit, and the division of labor as far as possible accounts for all," rejoined the manager. "Every machine in the factory does one thing only, and it can do nothing else. But it does that one thing incessantly, with incredible rapidity and with unvarying accuracy. Thus, all our watches of one style are precisely alike in all their parts. It is imperative that the watch should be entirely made in a single factory and under one superintendence. Now foreign watches—the cheaper sorts—can only have a relative similarity. They are made in parts everywhere, and got together in Geneva and Paris and London. There are not a score of Parisian watches made in Paris any year. The pieces are made in the rural districts or in Switzerland, and they are sent on to Paris to be fitted together. Many of the English watches are made in the same way—ready manufactured on the continent, and put up in London. There is no great watch factory anywhere, excepting ours, where all the processes are conducted and the movements adjusted under the same roof. We produce a greater number of watches than any other establishment in the world."

"Are you quite sure?" I asked, "that this is the largest factory in the world?"

"There is no question of it," the manager replied, "and what is more, I am told we made more watches in Waltham last year than were made in all England."

FAIRY WORKSHOPS.

This is the press-room. It is filled with presses, punches, dies, and rolling and slitting machines. Here long, thin ribbons of steel are passed under a die, which descends with a regular motion, and cuts out a balance wheel at every blow.

In the next room, the blanks—as the rough pieces are called—are prepared for advancement. The barrel blank is a wheel about three-fourths of an inch across, and 3-16ths of an inch thick. It is put on a lathe. Round and round it spins with great velocity, rubbing its rough edges against a series of immovable sharp tools which polish off its coarseness; make it thin and smooth; turn out a chamber for the main spring; drill a hole in the centre to receive the barrel arbor, and turn a flange on the outer edge in which the teeth are cut. All this is done in a twinkling—faster than you or I could describe it in short hand. This machine sets itself.

The barrel is now taken to the dentist's—to have its teeth cut. It is placed in position. Quickly a little chisel spins on a cylinder, cut, cut, cutting as it "swings round the circle:" and presently its sixty teeth are finished—all exactly uniform and equi-distant. This cutter is a sapphire ground down to the proper size and form by diamond dust and oil, and then fastened into a little wheel or disk. No other material could stand the wear and tear of eating all day long into this hard brass and steel.

Here, in another room, a little machine is splitting out screws, so small that you cannot see their threads.

What you do see at the first glance is a thin thread of steel, finer than the most delicate of pins, slowly pushing its way through a little hole in a machine, and being grasped by a tiny tool which runs round it, as if embracing it; and then, presto! change! out comes a knife, and cuts off its head. All this is done so quickly that you have to wait and watch the operation, *after* you know what it is all about, before you can see the process I have described. The bits thus beheaded with a hug, look exactly like little grains of powder. But they are screws. You notice that when you take a microscope and examine them. They are complete—*almost*. Not quite yet. The girl picks them up, one by one, with a dainty tool, and places them in rows, one in every hole, in a flat piece of steel. This little plate, as soon as it is filled, is placed under another machine, and it would do any Irishman's soul good to see *it* work. It beats Donneybrook Fair "all hollow." I had never a more convincing proof of the superiority of the mechanical over the manual labor. For a while, a good hearty man, with a stout bit of shillelah, may break half a dozen heads of a day; with fair luck, this machine, without so much as saying "By your lave," comes out of its hole, and runs along each row, quietly splitting the small of each one of them exactly in the centre. And now the screw is made.

Just this way is the jewel-room, with rubies and sapphires neatly arranged in glass vials, and in another apartment the acclimating process is conducted. There is something like a large safe built into the wall, which is full of little drawers. Pull out the one on the right side, and put in your hand, and you feel that the air is hot; on the left, the air is icy. Watches are first put in the tropical, and then in the arctic zones, until they become citizens of the world. Then, to accustom them to the ups and downs of practical life, they are put away in other drawers, and tested in different positions. One stands on its head for a day, when it is suddenly reversed; but no sooner does it become accustomed to that than it is laid flat on its back.

I examined the watch-case rooms. Every case is composed of more than thirty parts. In the lower rooms the bars are melted; and, to be brief, after a great variety of processes up stairs and down, they are rapidly turned out, the models of beauty and elegance that we take to our homes and our bosoms. The different parts are soldered together under little tin French-like roofs, which extend along the benches and prevent the room from being begrimed with smoke. Workmen, after tying two parts together with wire, fuse them by suddenly lighting up a tube, almost exactly like a snake, which instantly spits out a stream of fire, and plays on the detached parts until they are welded—"now and forever, one and inseparable."

I saw a hundred curious processes that I have no room to describe, and what I have written must be taken only as an outline sketch, not at all colored, of a wonderful picture of genius, applied to the development of mechanical skill. I saw the delicate steel nerve and brass muscle into which, by and by, the breath of life is to be breathed, until it beats true time in the passionless ruby heart of the perfect watch—every tiny bone and invisible joint is fashioned by these muscles made visible—polished, welded, and perfectly adjusted, as by no human hand; They were merely passed, in pretty trays, by skilled hands to infinitely more skillful mechanisms—going as it were from nursery to school, from school to college, and from college to humanity; until, after a hundred private tests, and public examinations not a few, they are finally put together. A diploma or guarantee that they will, to their duty is given [illegible] perfect success [illegible]

—Who shall say that the American Watch Company of Waltham, Mass., is not one of the fairy wonders of the century?—*Boston Commonwealth.*

A Dentistry Testimonial.

Dr. Colton: It is with pleasure I comply with your request, [illegible] They seem to understand their business thoroughly.

F. C. JOSELYN.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1867.

Note.—We extracted fourteen teeth for the above patient at her last visit. We have on our scroll the names of [illegible] patients, [illegible] Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Brooks for Mayor.—The people of this City who [illegible] Mayor!" at the next election.—*Advertisement.*

A Mine of Wealth.

"My earnings during the year 1866," says Miss Addie Kendall, Elgin, Ill., "were over [illegible] dollars, and about half that sum I earned upon my sewing machine. In addition to the above, I did nearly all the sewing for a family of [illegible] It has been done mainly evenings, the day being devoted chiefly to writing. My Willcox & Gibbs Machine is to me a mine of wealth. It has been in use over two years, and given, in every respect, perfect satisfaction."—*Advertisement.*

For Upward of Thirty Years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing safety and success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try the TROCHES, a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.

A Chamber of Horrors.

A bedroom full of the sickly, unwholesome, mephitic effluvia of the cheap common scents. Get rid of them as you value health, and make the air of your chamber fragrant as Eden, with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.

Recommended for Chapped Hands and for general Toilet use during Cold Weather. It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

To let a Cold have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of consumption. To cure the most stubborn cough or cold you have only to use at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold everywhere.

Keep Disease at Bay.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration, by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is a sure guarantee that by the same means *you too* may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal Stimulant and Alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are not only a standard Tonic and Alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other Invigorant and Restorative now employed in medicinal practice. New-York Office, Dey-st.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company, Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner, and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MF'G CO.

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

The "Franklin" Brick Machine, Justly celebrated for perfect simplicity, great strength and immense compressing power, is GUARANTEED, with eight men and two horses, to well-temper the clay and make 2,000 to 3,000 elegant bricks per hour. J. H. RENICK, Proprietor, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Room [illegible]

Florence REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Musical String Tops Have no springs to break; always wound up. Send for Circular, to the Agent, L. P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report,* at the "*Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machines,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Heard—Lewis.—At St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, Jan. 31, by Rev. Dr. Leeds, Mr. John Heard, of Boston, to Annie, daughter of the [illegible]

[illegible]—On Wednesday last, Jan. 30, by Rev. Samuel [illegible], to Sarah J., daughter of the late Wm. T. Pinkney, of [illegible]

Forman—Woodward.—At Kingsbridge, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, by [illegible] of Newburgh, N. Y., E. Gaylord Forman to [illegible], daughter of William A. Woodward.

DIED.

Ackerman.—[illegible] of scarlet fever, [illegible] daughter of Peter E. [illegible] Greenpoint.

Buckley.—On Friday, Feb. 1, Agnes, only daughter of [illegible]

Burr.—On Friday, Feb. 1, [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Burr, widow of William C. Burr, aged [illegible]

[illegible]

Mott.—On Wednesday, Jan. 30, Lawrence S. Mott, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday at 11 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church, Mott Haven. Train leaves 26th-st. at 10 A. M.

Prindle.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 1, Edward E. Prindle.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Lexington-av. and 40th-st., on Monday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Pratte.—In San Francisco, Cal., of typhoid remittent fever, Bernard, the son of the late Joseph Blain and Aimée Pratte, of this City, in the 19th year of his age.

A Mass of Requiem will be offered on Monday at 10½ A. M., at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

Ridley.—On Wednesday, Jan. 30, Mrs. Betsy Ridley, in her 90th year.

Funeral from her residence, in Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are all invited to attend.

Scudder.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 1, after a lingering illness, Robert Scudder, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 128 Vanderbilt-av., on Monday at 2 P. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Sheldon.—On Friday, Feb. 1, in Brooklyn, Mary De Forest, wife of William C. Sheldon, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend her funeral from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Monday at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Thompson.—On Thursday, Jan. 31, after a lingering illness, Robert L. Thompson, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Feb. 3, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

Tillinghast.—On Thursday, Jan. 31, John L. Tillinghast, a well-known member of the New-York Bar, in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. [illegible] Jersey City, to-day at 2 P. M.

Underhill.—On Sixth Day, 1st inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Lizzie, only daughter of Elias H. and Elizabeth Underhill, in the 5th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 141 East 20th-st., on Third Day, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

[illegible] The funeral services of Mrs. Eliza Andrews, widow of Benjamin Andrews, who died at Savannah, Ga., on the [illegible] of January, aged [illegible] years, will take place at the residence of her son, Dr. Benjamin Andrews, No. 250 State-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRUMATIC SALT BATHS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STRUMATIC SALT AND WATER, are sovereign for the cure DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SWOLLEN GLANDS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, &c., &c.

For sale at all the principal druggists.

PH. EPPELSHEIMERS, Agent,

No. 36 Cedar-st.

THE GREATEST STORY OF THE AGE
NOW READY IN THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE
WATER-WOLF;
OR, THE
DEMON
OF THE
BERMUDAS.
BY LEON LEWIS,
AUTHOR OF "THE SILVER SHIP," "SYRIA THE JEWESS," "THE STEP-DAUGHTER'S PORTION," &c., &c.

The mere announcement of a story by a writer so extensively and favorably known as Leon Lewis has caused everybody to read it, but

"THE WATER-WOLF"

has especial claims to public approval, in that it is somewhat different from anything else which its gifted author has thus far given to the world. As its title implies, it is a story of the Bermudas, and partakes largely of the wild, the weird and the grand. The heroine is a most glorious creature—a creature all beauty and sunshine, tender, impulsive, generous and courageous—who is cast away upon one of the Bermuda Islands, and falls into the hands of a desperate villain, who is a deadly enemy to her father. While here she encounters the dread scourage of the islands, the frightful

WATER-WOLF,

the simple description of which fearful monster causes the flesh to creep with horror. The story is full of action at the very start, and the reader finds his attention enchained before he has read a dozen sentences. It is full of the most thrilling situations, and possesses a plot of the most thrilling intricacy and of the most ingenious character.

THE WATER-WOLF

will unquestionably add greatly to the already great reputation of Leon Lewis, and will undoubtedly be extensively read.

Recollect that

THE WATER-WOLF;
OR,
THE DEMON OF THE BERMUDAS,
BY LEON LEWIS,
is now ready in the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
For sale by every News Agent.
PRICE 6 CENTS PER COPY.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is the only sure cure for Rheumatism, ever known, and it is as wonderful in its nature as certain in its effect.

PLUCKY, NOT PROFOUND;
SPICY, NOT SCHOLASTIC,
will the public always find
NEW-YORK ERA,
which on an
INDOMITABLE AND INDEPENDENT
basis has become the
POPULAR FAMILY JOURNAL
of the country.
In the current number is a sketch by Henry Morford, author and critic, of
MADAME METHUA SCHELLER;
a sharp article on
NEW-YORK COLLEGES;
the conclusion of the
STORY BY ALICE CARY;
the first of a series of sketches of our
COMMERCIAL INTERESTS;
a straight-out review of
MUSICAL MATTERS
AND
DRAMATIC DOINGS;
an able
MASONIC DEPARTMENT;
a number of interesting articles relating to
ODD-FELLOWSHIP
and very many other features to please the public.
ONLY FIVE CENTS.
To be had at the News Depots.
H. C. PAGE, Publisher, No. 4 Spruce-st.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES
of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS.
New Styles. Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Thirty Dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR [illegible]

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, [illegible] tions, speedily cured by Dr. A. UPHAM'S [illegible] No. 20 [illegible], third door from Bowery, between [illegible] and Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PUBLIC HEART

Has not in many years been so deeply stirred by any work of fiction as by MISS M. E. BRADDON'S MOST BRILLIANT ROMANCE

ENTITLED

NOBODY'S DAUGHTER;

OR, THE

BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING,

now being published from the corrected proofs of the distinguished Authoress, in the leading Sunday Newspaper of America. In the installment of this Grand Story, to appear in the

SUNDAY MERCURY

OF

TO-MORROW, THE 3D INST.,

the storm which has been gathering around the innocent head of the heroine begins to culminate. The

DIABOLICAL CONSPIRACY

against her fame and happiness takes a definite shape, and the remorseless Victor Carrington, and his tool and confidant, Reginald [illegible], appear to have the

BEAUTIFUL COUNTESS IN THE TOILS!

New and striking traits in her character are developed, and the reader will recognize in this noblest creation of Miss Braddon's genius all the dignity, fervor and tenderness which belong to the very highest types of womanhood. Lady Eveleigh is not a saint, or an angel, or a tamely virtuous being whose only refuge when assailed and slandered is in sighs and tears. On the other hand she is a

PASSIONATE, GLORIOUS WOMAN,

faithful even unto death to the object of her affections, and

TERRIBLE AS NEMESIS

to those who have plotted against her peace and life. As the story progresses she will be seen in the character of

A STERN AVENGER,

and as her intellectual resources and moral energy are brought into play to combat the serpent guile of Carrington, it will be admitted that no grander conception of a

TRUE HEROINE

has ever graced the pages of romance. Every week since the story was commenced several thousands have been added to the regular edition of the SUNDAY MERCURY in order to keep pace with the popular demand for the paper, and yet after all there have been innumerable disappointments. The thread of the narrative, however, is maintained unbroken from week to week for the benefit of the disappointed, by a

RECAPITULATION

of the leading points in the chapters previously published. For example, the SUNDAY MERCURY of Jan. 27 contained nearly six closely printed columns of the story, and in the edition of to-morrow, Feb. 3, will be found a complete abstract of this large amount of reading. One week behind the story itself comes the abridgment, so that whoever may happen to miss a regular link in the series of installments will find a satisfactory substitute for it in the next issue of the SUNDAY MERCURY. The labor of thus condensing the romance as it progresses is almost equal to that of writing a new one, but it is cheerfully incurred in order to accommodate the public. To-morrow

TEN THOUSAND EXTRA COPIES

will be printed, and it is *hoped* that the supply of the

MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

will, for once, prove equal to the demand. A lightning press capable of delivering 12,000 sheets per hour, is a powerful implement, and yet even with the aid of this immense machine, which knows no rest from Saturday evening until 8 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, it is no easy task to work off the vast edition of THE SUNDAY MERCURY in time for the Sunday breakfast table.

It is a common thing to hear people talking of "the marvelous success" of THE SUNDAY MERCURY, but the truth is that there is nothing marvelous about it. Why should it be thought strange that the very best newspaper ever published on this continent should be appreciated according to its deserts by a shrewd, thoughtful, wide-awake community? In the two departments of local news and telegraphic intelligence it literally

DISTANCES THE ENTIRE PRESS

of the Metropolis. No daily paper in the Union has a larger or better organized staff of reporters or possesses even equal facilities for unveiling and exposing the

EVIL DOINGS OF AUTHORITY.

Like Asmodeus, in Le Sage's tale of "*Le Diable Boiteux,*" one of its "missions" is to snatch away the conventional coverings under which official Greed, Sensualism and Cruelty pursue their nefarious practices, and show them up in their true colors for the benefit of society. Acting as a

VIGILANT SENTINEL

in the interests of the people, it suffers no abuse of power to pass unchallenged or undenounced. On

SUNDAY LAST

two and a half columns of THE SUNDAY MERCURY were devoted to the short-comings and misdoings of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and the heretofore unheard of atrocities of its immediate subordinates and their employes. The exposé

STARTLED THE WHOLE CITY.

People held up their hands in horror, and would have doubted the disgusting narrative if they could; but the damning testimony was too strong, too consistent, too overwhelming to be questioned. It proved that in the year of Grace, 1867, the

HORRORS OF THE INQUISITION

in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, were being enacted in the City of New-York without the excuse of fanaticism to palliate them. Torquemada, the Chief Inquisitor of Spain, tortured his victims under the belief that in punishing their bodies he might be instrumental in saving their souls. He at least was an *honest* monster, and he supposed that he was doing right. But it appears from the developments of oppression, barbarity, rascality and lust, made in the independent columns of the SUNDAY MERCURY, that the so-called Charitable and Reformatory system, for the support of which this community is taxed so many millions of dollars annually, is practically based on fraud, infamy and wrong—that, however excellent in theory, its operation is literally Satanic. Hampered by those political associations, or lacking the fearless energy which constitute the animus of a

BOLD, UNFETTERED PRESS,

the week-day papers have not a word to say on this perversion of great public institutions to wicked, private ends. But there is at least one paper published in the Empire City that does not shrink from revealing the secrets of the prison-house, (or any other secrets which concern the general weal,) or from saddling the responsibility of official delinquency upon the backs to which it of right belongs. It is according to the "fullness of things" that the Sabbath should be the day on which such disclosures are made to the people. The church-going thousands can reflect upon them in their places of worship and petition the Governor of the World to assist them in the good work of removing the shame which clings to the first City of the Western Hemisphere, through the rapacity and hard-heartedness of the

WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING,

to whom has been assigned the distribution of Municipal charity and the conviction of the criminal classes. Criminals are not sent to prison to be fed on foul garbage, knouted with knotted whips, immured half naked in wet and filthy cells, or clubbed into a state of insanity, but to be so dealt with that their punishment shall, if possible, be made the instrument of their reform instead of a means of destroying them, driving them to madness, or sinking them into the lowest depths of demoralization. How far the objects contemplated by the people of New-York in the establishment and support of their public institutions are carried out by their salaried servants, those who have read the account of the "Inside Orgies" at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, in the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, are best qualified to judge.

The black narration is not yet completed.

AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

of SUNDAY MERCURY REPORTERS has been detailed to attend to the subject, and will from time to time make its reports. The better day the better deed.

There is no newspaper published in the country of which Vice has a more wholesome fear, or in which Right finds a more vigorous Champion than THE SUNDAY MERCURY. No matter whether it is a Secular Board or a Clerical Corporation, a party "ring" or a combination of greedy Capitalists, that seeks to wrong Society at large, or one class for the benefit of another, the wrongers are sure to find the SUNDAY ORGAN OF THE MASSES on their trail, nor does it ever abandon the chase while justice remains unsatisfied.

As a NEWSPAPER it occupies the broadest field ever comprehended in the design of a public print. It is, in fact, a UNIVERSAL GAZETTE. Its

LIGHTNING DISPATCHES,

bringing the news of the world down to daylight on Sunday morning, are more copious than those of any other journal. Its exclusive telegraphic correspondence foreshadowing the policy of the National and State Governments, and giving the earliest information of every important event on foot in Washington and Albany, is considered by politicians the truest key to the plots and counterplots of cliques and parties that is to be found in the whole range of American journalism. In every other department the information afforded is full, accurate and early. The ship news, list of importations, and impartial financial reports foots up the commercial world every Sunday morning in relation to everything that it is desirable for the ship-owner, the merchant and the speculator to know. The City, and its suburbs within a circle of ten miles, are literally swept clean of every item of intelligence worth chronicling by a corps of reporters, whose labors know no pause between noon on Saturday and twilight on Sunday morning, and the results of these Herculean exertions are duly served up without the omission of a single noteworthy fact, in the columns of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER. As regards Theatrical, Musical, Show news, &c., it is the *vade mecum* of all who cater for the amusement of the public or take an interest in the whereabouts, the doings and the projects of the professions whose "cue" it is to give zest to the leisure hours of a happy and prosperous people. Its editorials are full of pith and devoid of cant and humbug. They touch sore spots on the body politic with the caustic of truth and common sense, and the "galled jades" of all parties wince under the application. Events on the *tapis* in the Sporting world are made known at the earliest possible moment, under the head of "Sports and Pastimes," and their issues are subsequently reported more fully than in any of the daily papers, under the same caption. Great attention is also paid to the department of "Athletic Exercises," and it is well known that the reports of the "National Game" of Base Ball published in the SUNDAY MERCURY are the best that have ever been given. They are referred to and considered as authority by all who take an interest in that exhilarating and healthful recreation.

One of the most popular features of the paper is its

TABLE TALK.

There genuine American Humor has its perfect exponent. The

SATIRICAL POEMS

on topics of immediate interest, have been pronounced by a high literary authority the most pungent hits at the vices and follies of the day that have ever appeared in an American publication. No stale subjects are permitted to intrude into this Garden of Wit. Folly is shot at on the wing and brought down amid the laughter of the million. If anything that is fair game for sarcasm occurs during the week, it is sure to be made the subject of a sarcastic or grotesque lyric in the "Table Talk" of the following Sunday. Contrast the stale jokes of the monthly magazines with the keen, terse, original humor given under that head in every issue of the SUNDAY MERCURY. The letters of

A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER,

which for EIGHTEEN YEARS have provoked the laughter and won the admiration of all who could appreciate keen irony and trenchant sarcasm, and which, like good wine, seem to grow richer and more sparkling as time wears on, are published exclusively in the Table Talk. A hundred imitators of their style have sprung up since the commencement of the first series in 1849, but the Veteran still holds his own, towering a head and shoulders above the legion of dullards who fancy that mere misspelling constitutes wit, and have not even brains enough to understand the covert meaning of his comic missives.

The business community, well knowing that the SUNDAY MERCURY is a popular staple; that, besides its immense circulation in the City of New-York and the suburbs, it is a current sheet in every city, town and village in the Union; find it to their interest to make it their medium of communication with the universal public, and hence its lucrative advertising patronage. The mercantile world, after throwing away millions of dollars on obscure papers, that were incapable of rendering any *quid pro quo* for the outlay, has at last discovered that its true policy is to publish its advertisements in leading papers only. Hence the SUNDAY MERCURY, as the great

REPRESENTATIVE PRESS

in the special department of journalism to which it belongs, contains the cream of all the advertising published on the Day of Rest. No other newspaper issued on Sunday can give an advertisement more than one-tenth part of the publicity which it obtains through the SUNDAY MERCURY, and there is but one other Sunday newspaper in the City that can even render this comparatively small equivalent for the money it receives.

Of course, the drummers employed by the small-fry endeavor to make business men believe that the two-and-six-penny concerns for which they "tout" are not the drugs in the market which they really are; but that nefarious game is pretty nearly blocked, and Sunday after Sunday advertisements drop out of the decaying sheets, leaving their columns naked and barren, and their exchequers in a corresponding state of exhaustion. [illegible]

By referring to the returns of the Assessor, it will be seen that the PAID CIRCULATION OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY IS MORE THAN EQUAL TO [illegible] THE ENTIRE CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN NEW-YORK—COPIES GIVEN AWAY BECAUSE THEY CANNOT BE SOLD, INCLUDED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK ON BRONCHIAL CONSUMPTION.

Bronchial Consumption is the consequence, generally, of neglected cold. At first the symptoms resemble those of an ordinary cold or catarrh, the expectoration being tough, thick and opaque, but not yellow, containing small, grayish lumps, which sink in water. As the disease advances the cough increases, and this tough mucous or phlegm becomes more and more mixed with a yellowish fluid resembling pus or matter, and often slightly streaked with blood. In many instances the expectoration is of a whitish appearance, resembling cream, and sometimes a greenish yellow color, which readily sinks in water. At first the pulse becomes slightly accelerated and tense toward evening, and the heat of the surface of the body varies in the course of the day, being sometimes above and sometimes below the natural standard. Partial sweats occur in the head and breast at night. The thirst is generally considerably increased; the urine is highly colored, and deposits a copious reddish sediment; a sense of soreness in the chest, with an occasional transient stitch in the side, occurs in a majority of instances, but there is very rarely any fixed pain in the chest. The cough is usually severe, particularly on rising out of bed in the morning, at which time the breathing is more or less wheezing, and attended with a feeling of tightness at the breast.

If the disease continues, the expectoration becomes purulent and extremely copious. Debility and emaciation increase rapidly; the difficulty of breathing and sense of weight and tightness across the chest become more and more distressing. The pulse is now generally very frequent, being seldom under one hundred and twenty in a minute. In the early part of the day, the face is usually pale, but a deep flush on one or both cheeks is commonly observed toward evening. The tongue becomes clear, and in many instances it assumes an alarming appearance, and is redder than in health. There are generally profuse and exhausting night sweats at this advanced stage of the disease; and, unless relief is found, swelling of the ankles and diarrhœa supervenes, and death closes the scene.

"LARYNGITIS," OR CLERGYMAN'S SORE THROAT.

There is a modification of this form of consumption, which is a terror to the clergy and the members of the bar; and that part of the mucous membrane lining the larynx, giving rise to the clergyman's sore throat consumption.

The disease is often extremely insidious at the commencement, and its progress is so tardy that a great deal and often irreparable mischief is done before any alarm is taken by the patient, or he applies for relief.

An uneasy sensation, and in some cases pain, is felt in the larynx, and extends over that organ, and at other times it is restricted to a single spot; usually a tickling sensation exists, which provokes coughing, attended with a feeling in the throat as if there were something in the throat that ought to be removed, and feels raw. The pain is increased by coughing, speaking, respiring cold air, or upon pressure being made upon the larynx. The voice becoming altered is frequently the first symptom that arrests the attention of the patient. It is at first weak, then becomes hoarse, and may suddenly or gradually be entirely lost, amounting to complete aphonia. The cough, in the first instance, is dry, but is afterward accompanied with the expectoration of mucus, mixed occasionally with pus or blood; often there are paroxysms of difficulty of breathing. The general health eventually begins to suffer. Emaciation, hectic, night-sweats, and often indications of tubercles occur, as the disease advances, and in the latter stages dropsical swelling, which increases until death.

I shall publish in the Times from day to day information as a guide to those laboring under lung diseases, showing the different forms in its various stages, from a common cold to Bronchial, Pulmonary, Dyspeptic and Pleuritic Consumption. Subject Monday, "Pulmonary, Dyspeptic and Pleuritic Consumption."

Patients can consult me professionally at my Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, $5. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen; MANDRAKE PILLS 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, General Wholesale Agents.

BRADBURY'S
PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT
FOR SALE!

Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY, in consequence of continued ill health, is compelled to close up his piano-forte manufacturing business, and now offers for sale his establishment, in whole or in part.

The choicest of thoroughly-seasoned lumber of every description, and all the requisites and implements for the manufacture of first-class instruments, together with the good will of the business, will be sold at a bargain.

PIANO-FORTES
AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.

The splendid stock of pianos now on hand will be sold for cash at a discount of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. from regular prices until further notice. The reputation of these instruments is too well established to require further commendation here. No such opportunity has been offered the public for obtaining a truly first-class piano-forte at a medium price.

HENRY J. NEWTON & L. H. BIGLOW,
Business Agents, No. 427 Broome-st.

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!

The Empire State Brick Machine is capable of manufacturing 25,000 bricks daily with one pair of horses and seven men, and with steam-power 60,000 per day. This machine tempers its own clay and makes a brick of any size desired. It received the first premium at the New-York State Fair at Rochester in 1864, and at Saratoga in 1865. It is well worthy the attention of those interested in the manufacture of brick. State, County and Yard rights for sale. Also machines by

J. W. GREGORY, Agent,
No. 102 Broadway.

THE LIBERAL CHRISTIAN—A WEEKLY religious paper devoted to liberal Christianity as organized and unorganized in America, representing the most advanced religious thought and philanthropic sentiment of the age. The number for Feb. 2 contains a striking sermon by Rev. Dr. Bellows, and a great variety of interesting articles. Published at Nos. 89 and 91 Nassau-st., at $3; single copies 8 cents.

RELIEF FOR THE CRETANS.—CONTRIBUTIONS may be addressed to the order of Samuel G. Ward, Treasurer of the New-York Greek Relief Fund, No. 56 Wall-st. For the Executive Committee,

C. K. TUCKERMAN, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE,
Complete, with Notes, Comments, Various Readings, Parallel Passages and Practical Remarks.
Large 12mo, extra cloth, printed on laid paper.
PRICE $2.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Publishers, New-York.

NOW READY—SECOND EDITION.
JOSEPH II. AND HIS COURT,
By Mrs. MUHLBACH.
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
Publish this day:
JOSEPH II. AND HIS COURT.
By Mrs. L. MUHLBACH.
With Illustrations, 1 vol., 8vo, Paper Covers, $1 50; Cloth, $2.

"We like this story better than either of Muhlbach's works which previously had fallen in our way. They are meritorious productions, but this excels them in interest of matter as well as in vivacity of style. The tale is exceedingly well told, after having been cleverly planned."—*Boston Traveller.*

"It forms a spirited narrative, and will be read with interest, both as an illustration of European social life in the eighteenth century and for the development of an exciting plot."—*New-York Tribune.*

D. APPLETON & CO. have just published: FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT.—An Historical Romance. By Mrs. L. MUHLBACH. Translated from the German by Mrs. CHAPMAN COLEMAN and her daughters. 1 vol. 12mo, 434 pages, cloth, $2. THE MERCHANT OF BERLIN.—An Historical Novel. By Mrs. L. MUHLBACH, author of "Frederick the Great and his Court." Translated from the German by AMORY COFFIN, M. D. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $2. Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

"Charles Dickens' works in a household will always insure it against dullness and gloom."—*Boston Transcript.*

THE MOST ELEGANT EDITION OF
DICKENS' WORKS
EVER PUBLISHED IS THE
HOUSEHOLD EDITION,
printed on tinted and laid paper, at the
RIVERSIDE PRESS,
and illustrated by
DARLEY and GILBERT.
The set is now COMPLETE in 53 vols. 16mo,
PRICES REDUCED
to, Cloth, $1 25 per volume.
Half Calf, $2 50 per volume.
HURD & HOUGHTON,
Publishers,
NO. 459 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK.
IN PRESS:
A new edition of Dickens' works in 26 vols., crown 8vo, to contain all the illustrations of Cruickshank, Phiz, Seymour, Darley, Gilbert and others, engraved on steel.

A DECIDED SUCCESS.
THE AMERICAN JOURNAL
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HORTICULTURE,
Circulation of the January number more than
10,000 COPIES.
FEBRUARY NUMBER READY.
Containing thirty illustrations, including a Steel Portrait of Col. Marshall P. Wilder, with his biography. Also, articles by Messrs. Parkman, Breck, Hyde, Burr, Samuels and others.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3 PER ANNUM.
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.
Agents wanted in every town and district, to canvass for this popular Magazine.

"Written with care and vivacity, with a mind superior to the influences of superstition, and comprehensive in the study of the causes and consequences of events."—*George Bancroft.*

PHILIP THE SECOND, OF SPAIN,
By CHARLES GAYARRÉ,
Author of the "History of Louisiana."
With an introductory letter by GEORGE BANCROFT. An elegant octavo. Price $3.
MIDDLETON, Publisher,
No. 17 Mercer-st., New-York.
For sale at the principal book-stores.

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VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

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ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81..	107¼	107½	June, 7-30.......	104⅜	104½
Coupon, 1881.....	107¼	107½	July, 7-30.......	104⅜	104½
5-20 Regist'd '62.	105½	106	June, C.I.N's, '64	117	117½
5-20 Coupon, '62.	107½	105⅝	July, C.I.N's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105⅝	106	Aug., C.I.N's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106	106¼	Oct., C.I.N's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 " new, '65.	105⅞	104⅞	Dec., C.I.N's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Registered.	[illegible]	[illegible]	May, C.I.N's, '65	111⅜	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N's, '65	[illegible]	111⅞
Gold..........	134⅜	134½	Sept., C.I.N's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
August, 7-30.....	104⅜	104½	Oct., C.I.N's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST.,

Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

BOWLES, DREVET & CO.,

NO. 24 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

Circular traveling credits issued and cashed.

GEORGE FARNHAM,

Late of G. S. Robbins & Son,

COMMERCIAL PAPER,

Also,

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c.,

Bought and Sold on Commission.

No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 6 NEW-ST.,

Stock Exchange Building,

NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,

ISSUED FOR

Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,

BY

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$8,[illegible] 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866	2,[illegible] 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,[illegible] 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866		$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,[illegible] 05	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 26	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,[illegible] 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,[illegible] 41
Cash in Bank	434,[illegible] 31
Total amount of Assets	$12,[illegible]

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	DENNIS PERKINS,
HENRY COIT,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	J. HENRY BURGY,
LEWIS CURTIS,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	C. A. HAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	B. J. HOWLAND,
R. WARREN WESTON,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROYAL PHELPS,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
CALEB BARSTOW,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
A. P. PILLOT,	GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
LEROY M. WILEY,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY.
WM. STURGIS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them for the purposes of the sinking fund, of the whole or any part of thirteen (13) of the second mortgage bonds of said Company, such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of the Company on or before the 14th day of February instant, stating the number of bonds offered, and the lowest price at which they will be sold.

CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
FREDERICK A. COE, Trustees.
JAMES C. BELL,

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1867.

COUPONS DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1867, from the following-named bonds, will be paid on or after that day on presentation at this office, viz.:

C. and N. W. R. Co. first preferred sinking fund.
C. and N. W. R. Co. Appleton extension.
C. and N. W. R. Co. Green Bay extension.
C. and N. W. R. Co. general first mortgage.
C. and N. W. R. Co. consolidated sinking fund.
G. and C. U. R. R. Co. first mortgage.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.,
Office, No. 424 Walnut-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE first mortgage bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) due Feb. 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, of North Carolina, has placed to the credit of its Third Preferred First Mortgage Bondholders, at Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.'s, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, the interest due on Feb. 1, 1867, less Government tax. Holders of coupons will please call and collect same.

HENRY M. DRANE, President.

JAN. 28, 1867.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. [illegible] to Feb. 21.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. [illegible], 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, guaranteed by the C. and I. C. Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, less Government tax.

E. H. SMITH, President.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.,
HOBOKEN, Jan. [illegible], 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1867, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York City.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Jefferson Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 1 to [illegible] o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL [illegible], Secretary.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established [illegible] years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

FINANCIAL.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

Bankers and Brokers.

NO. 20 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.

T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Geokie & Dickinson.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.

A. V. STOUT. J. B. DICKINSON.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE.

Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 24 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SCRIP Holders of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company will be held on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock in the Hall over Merchant's Exchange and News-room, 50 Pine-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES;

AND

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,

Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.

MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS

FOR USE IN

EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

ALSO,

MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON

BY

TELEGRAPH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,

Paris, France.

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Represented by

FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st.,
Boston.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

QUINCY AND PALMYRA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due Feb. 1 will be paid on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 2[illegible], 1867.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany National City Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of SATURDAY, the 23d day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Scrip Dividend of Seven per Cent. less Government tax, on the Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared out of the earnings for the year 1866, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, on the 1st of March next, to holders as registered at the closing of the books. Transfer-books at the New-York office will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of February.

JOHN R. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
Office No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Wall,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1[illegible], 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after the 1st February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2[illegible] February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of Three and one-half (3½) Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 19th day of February, 1867, until which said date the transfer-books will be closed.

JOHN A. MORTIMORE,
Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 156 Broadway, Jan. 2[illegible], 1867.

CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........90,313

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until 12th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st. proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the past six months, free of all taxes, for the year 1866, payable Feb. 11.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Jan. [illegible], 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Six per cent., free from all taxes, payable on and after Feb. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1[illegible], 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $5 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open [illegible] A. M. till [illegible] P. M., and on Thursdays from [illegible] to 7 P. M.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than [illegible] being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

THE HARRISON BOILER.

THE SAFEST AND BEST BOILER EVER MADE.

For efficiency and economy in fuel surpassed by none. For circulars and information apply to [illegible] Agent, No. 119 Broadway, New-York, Rooms 8 and 10.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.

Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, New-York.

PORTABLE SQUARE ENGINES, DRILLERS, HOISTING MACHINES AND TRUCK ENGINES, [illegible]

STEAM-ENGINES [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED [illegible] and administer [illegible] which absolutely annihilates pain. We have given it to over [illegible] patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

[illegible]

CLASS 1—[illegible]

22,000 re[illegible]

CLASS 2—[illegible]

6,000 re[illegible]

CLASS 3—[illegible]

1,000 re[illegible]

1,000 re[illegible]

CLASS 4—MAP PAPER.

[illegible]

CLASS 5—[illegible]

[illegible]

CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS.

[illegible]

By direction of the [illegible] Public Printing.

[illegible]

NAVY SUPPLIES.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS [illegible]

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SALE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES EXCISE LAW.—[illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON [illegible]

T. W. EGAN, Collector [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

STATIONERY.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE AND SALE IN PARTITION.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. [illegible], 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, Fell's Point,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. [illegible], 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,

of 77[illegible] tons; length, 2[illegible] feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 1[illegible] feet; cylinder [illegible] inches, and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. [illegible] South-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.,

HORSES, SLEIGH, HARNESS, ROBES, BELLS, &c., the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe.

A PAIR OF BAY MARES—[illegible] hands high, 6 years old, believed to be sound and kind in all harness, very stylish and very fast.

SLEIGH—Four seats, City built, in fine order.

HARNESS—Silver plate mounted, made to order by Gibson.

WOLF AND FOX ROBES—Two strings of bells, nearly new.

Can be seen on the morning of sale.

MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL,
MOUNT VERNON, Ala., Jan. 1[illegible], 1867.

A PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE HELD at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., Feb. [illegible], 1867, for the sale of the following Government property, viz.:

[illegible]

The following property, at Fort Morgan, Ala., will be sold at the same time and place, viz.:

[illegible] pounds gun metal,
[illegible] pounds shot and shell and old iron, more or less.

About 4,000 pounds of brass, some lead and a quantity of scrap wrought iron, estimated at [illegible] pounds.

TERMS.

Thirty per cent. on day of sale, the balance when the property is removed, to accomplish which a reasonable time will be given.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

MORRIS SCHAFF,
Lieut. of Ordinance and Brevet Capt., U. S. A.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

141 LOTS IN THE TENTH WARD, Brooklyn, part of the estate of [illegible], deceased, on Smith, Hoyt, Douglass, Degraw, Sackett and Union sts., and Bergen-place, to be sold on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 360 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Title perfect. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer.

NORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 114TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 114TH-ST.—Four lots of ground on the north side of 114th-st., 350 feet west of 5th-av., each 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION—JEWELER'S STOCK AND FIXTURES on MONDAY, 4th February, 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 John-st. Jewelers' tools, forges, rolls, benches, lathes, chucks, dies, files, pliers, &c. W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of HOSFORD & KETCHAM is this day dissolved by mutual agreement, CHARLES F. KETCHAM retiring therefrom. The accounts of the firm will be settled by HOSFORD & SONS.

F. J. HOSFORD,
C. F. KETCHAM,
J. SPENCER HOSFORD,
HENRY HOSFORD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, of the late firm of HOSFORD & KETCHAM, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of HOSFORD & SONS, for the purpose of continuing the BLANK BOOK, PRINTING and GENERAL STATIONERY BUSINESS, at the old location, Nos. 57 and 59 WILLIAM-ST. Having purchased the entire stock and facilities of the late firm, no interruption will be experienced in the execution of orders, or in supplying demands for the best qualities of work and articles in their line.

F. J. HOSFORD,
J. SPENCER HOSFORD,
HENRY HOSFORD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO., is this day dissolved by the death of EDMUND M. YOUNG, which occurred the 8th day of October, 1864; but by reason of a special agreement between the parties previous to the death of Mr. YOUNG, the copartnership has been continued up to this date. The business of the late firm will be closed, and for this purpose either of the surviving partners is authorized to sign the firm name.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOHN C. SOUTHWICK,
THEODORE SCHULTZ.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of SCHULTZ, SOUTHWICK & CO., and will continue the hide and leather business.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOHN C. SOUTHWICK,
THEODORE SCHULTZ,
JAMES H. PERCIVAL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BLOCK & MASSETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. M. BLOCK,
T. A. MASSETT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BLOCK & PALMER, and will continue the business of the late firm of BLOCK & MASSETT.

E. M. BLOCK,
GEO. H. PALMER.

NO. 21 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, Bankers and Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. SEYTON retiring from business. Either party will sign in liquidation.

C. S. SEYTON,
J. H. WAINWRIGHT.

The business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned.

J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT,
No. 31 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of CROMWELL & GREIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ISRAEL A. CROMWELL has the sole power to liquidate the business of said late firm.

ISRAEL A. CROMWELL,
JOHN GREIS.

ISRAEL A. CROMWELL will continue the clothing business at the old stand, No. 152 Bowery.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. W. H. CONKLIN as a member of our firm, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of MULFORD, CARY & CONKLIN.

MULFORD & CARY,
No. 27 Spruce-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

OFFICE OF FRANCIS P. FREEMAN,
IMPORTER OF FINE FANCY GOODS,
No. 391 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

OWING TO THE DECEASE OF MR. RANDOLPH RYER, the firm of FREEMAN & RYER is this day terminated.

The surviving partner will continue the business in his individual name.

FRANCIS P. FREEMAN.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the firm or name of HAY & BOLLES, for the transaction of a General Banking and Stock Commission business.

SILAS C. HAY,
JOHN G. BOLLES.

JAN. 28, 1867.

No. 78 Broadway, No. 7 New-st.

No. 21 BROAD-STREET.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of PARKE & NICHOLS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. LE ROY NICHOLS will continue the stock commission business on his own account.

H. S. PARKE,
LE ROY NICHOLS.

JAN. 31, 1867.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. THOMAS WARREN FAWCETT to a partnership in our firm, and will hereafter continue the Hide and Leather business under the firm of FAWCETT, BENEDICT & CO.

FAWCETT & BENEDICT,
No. 70 Gold-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, 1st February, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF PRICE & MUNN is dissolved this day by the withdrawal of Mr. GEO. H. PRICE.

The cotton brokerage business will be continued by the subscriber on his own account at No. 6 Hanover-st.

B. MUNN, JR.

NOTICE.—MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL REtires from our firm this day.

NATHANIEL L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF LE ROY & EMMET IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by W. H. LE ROY and H. R. LE ROY, under the firm of LE ROY & CO.

MR. WILLIAM LIBBEY HAS BEEN ADmitted a partner in our firm.

ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 11[illegible] East [illegible]th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, [illegible] [illegible]th-av., bet. [illegible]th and [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN EITHER CITY or country, by a girl to do the housework of a small family; understands her business and the making of butter; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good bread and cake maker; references from her last place. Call at No. 1[illegible] East [illegible]-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman at general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; another as chambermaid, waitress, laundress, &c. Can be seen at the large Protestant Institute, No. 1[illegible] 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, who is a good sewer, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. [illegible] [illegible]th-av., between [illegible]th and [illegible]th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to City or country; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 1[illegible] Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as waitress; perfectly understands her business; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 1[illegible] 6th-av., near 1[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking. All kinds of bread, cake, puddings, pastry, fine desserts; has the best of reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 1[illegible]th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COLORED COOK by one who understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at No. 7[illegible] Greenwich-st., between West 11th and Bank sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has good references. Call at No. 186 6th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1[illegible] Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as farmer; perfectly understands his business; can milk cows, and perfectly understands the care of horses if required; can give first-class reference. Call on J. N., No. [illegible] Elizabeth-st., or address Box No. 2[illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener; five years' reference from last employer; understands the care and management of a gentleman's place and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address JOHN, No. 41 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—TO ENGAGE AS TRAVELING agent for a Life Insurance Company; has had six years experience and has a large acquaintance in the country; can show proof of past business which is large. Address GEN. AGT., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS JANITOR OR WAITER, OR TO take charge of some place of trust by a respectable man and his wife without encumbrance, with good City reference. Address C. E. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, A situation as waiter or coachman in a private family. Address WAITER, No. 67 Thompson-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FORMERLY IN the practice of the law, desires a situation during the day in some well-established law office, as assistant and copyist, or as private secretary and amanuensis, or in the office of some literary paper or magazine; the highest reference will be given. Address JAMES P. HOFFMAN, Night Clerk, New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in the W. I. commission and liquor importing business, of good abilities, and now filling a very responsible position, wishes an engagement from March 1 at a living salary; first-class references furnished. Address H. D., Post-office Box No. 1,[illegible]

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER AND accountant (German) wants a situation; best references. Address B., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITER MAN [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; liberal wages. Apply at the three-story brown-stone house, corner 30th-st. and 4th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A JAPANNER, AN ORNAMENTAL workman. No other need apply. A permanent situation for a steady man. Address W. R. BENNETT No. [illegible] Water-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, WITH THE best City references; Protestant preferred. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 61 University-place.

ANY GOOD QUIET BOY, ABOUT 15 years of age, who desires a good home, with small wages, and who is willing to make himself useful about the house, may apply at northwest corner 30th-st. and 4th-av.

$15 PER DAY, SURE.—AGENTS WANTED in every county in the United States to introduce our Patent White Wire Clothes Lines. A great chance. For particulars, address the AMERICAN WIRE CO., Office No. 140 Broadway, N. Y., Room No

NEWSPAPERS.

THE GALAXY,

FOR FEB. 15, 1867,

Contains the first installment of the powerful new story,

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT,

BY REBECCA HARDING DAVIS,

Author of "Life in the Iron Mills," Margret Howth," &c.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY HENNESSY.

THE GALAXY also contains:

THE NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT. By R. K. Browne, M. D. (With five Illustrations.)
HARMONIOUS EFFECTS. By Maria Louise Pool.
EXPERIMENTS WITH THE SONNET. By Arthur Fleming.
WORDS AND THEIR USES. By Richard Grant White.
WITH A VOLUME OF KEATS. By Dr. T. W. Parsons.
THE CLAVERINGS. By Anthony Trollope.
GIVING BACK THE FLOWER. By Sarah M. B. Piatt.
JOHN ROSE. By William L. Stone.
CONUNDRUMS. By George Wakeman.
THE SILENT LOVER. By Edward H. House.
FROWN NOT. By Mary Walsingham.
THE CRY FROM THE STUDIOS. By Clarence Cook.
NAPOLEON'S PRIVATE CABINET. By H. A. Delille.
WHO KNOWETH? By Ina D. Coolbrith.
NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

The price of THE GALAXY is $5 a year; $3 for six months; six copies one year, $25. Single copies 30 cents. Address

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

$100 CASH PREMIUM FOR THE largest club to the NEW-YORK REGISTER. Cheapest weekly newspaper in America. For terms, address the REGISTER, No. 140 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

GUERLAIN

PERFUMER,

Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—All in this county, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, both male and female, who have not signed the petition to Congress for a pension, will call or send their name, age and residence, without delay, to No. 1 City Hall Place, one door to Chamber-st., from 11 A. M. to 4½ P. M., daily. We require this to ascertain the number now living and convince our Representatives in Congress that there are not as many living as reported by the Commissioner of Pensions. We recommend all the States to do the same, where a veteran lives, send letters to some good man in each county, who will publish the call for a meeting. P. S.—All those who have signed previous to this date must not sign again.

BRIG.-GEN. H. RAYMOND.
COL. ABRAHAM DALLY.

NOTICE.—PROFESSOR BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, intending to leave for California by the steamer of Feb. 11, will take charge of any commissions intrusted to him for the examination of mining properties on the Pacific coast.

Address B. SILLIMAN, New-Haven, Conn., or Box No. 4,141 New-York City Post-office.

After Feb. 10 communications directed to Box No. 4,141 New-York Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 45 John-st., New-York.

HOME WANTED IN THE COUNTRY for a little girl, to be brought up as one of the family. Clothing and education provided for. Any one who will take her may address INQUIRER, Box No. 16[illegible] *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CABINET COLLECTION of Minerals, embracing a rare and splendid lot of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 4[illegible] Pine-st.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20; $20 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

OFFICE, GAS-PENDANTS, STOVE AND PIPE for sale cheap: corner office, 1[illegible]x1[illegible], 12 feet high; glass top; 30 bronze gas-pendants; also, straw goods, sign, large, at No. 3[illegible] Broadway.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY LOT.—FOR sale at Greenwood, a desirable single lot, on high ground. For particulars apply at No. 13[illegible] Front-st.

PARIS—L'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL, RUE Neuve, St. Augustin, No. 6[illegible]. Every information gratuitously. Apartments provided. Luggage warehoused.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED without publicity or fee till divorce granted. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

BRACELET LOST—IN GOING FROM WEST [illegible]-st. to [illegible]th-st., on Tuesday night, a heavy chased and black enamel BRACELET, with the owner's name engraved on the inside. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. [illegible] BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st. Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of discourse SUNDAY MORNING, *Mysteries of Divinity*; in the evening, lecture to young men on *Mankind and Money*. On WEDNESDAY EVENING next, (Feb. 6,) Hon. HORACE GREELEY will lecture before the Lee Literary Association, in this church, on *America West of the Mississippi*. Tickets 30 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

THE FIFTH OF THE COURSE OF SERmons in behalf of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, by Rev. ISAAC H. TUTTLE, D. D., Rector of St. Luke's Church, in Zion Church, corner of East 38th-st. and Madison-av. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for St. Barnabas House.

THE SPIRITUAL WORLD AND THE INTERMEDIATE STATE will be the subject of a lecture by Rev. J. C. AGER, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court, Brooklyn. Regular MORNING service of the Brooklyn Society of the New Church (Swedenborgian) at the same place, at 10½. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 3d inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, junction of Broadway and 6th-av. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Pilgrims in Vanity Fair*. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Bible Class at 3 P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Public services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Free Lecture Lessons in vocal music are delivered by C. H. FARNHAM, at the chapel of the church on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original, permanent mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the improvement, order and singing of these children.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL preach before the Medical Students' Christian Union, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 3. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Medical students and practitioners are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York.—Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to young men, by request of the Association, in his church, Madison-av. and 42d-st. Young men particularly invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Discourse of the evening—*Immortality and Accountability the same from Genesis to Revelation*. Evening service at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE DISCOURSES under inspiration before the First Society of Spiritualists in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*The Philosophy of Faith and Prayer* and *Education and Spiritualism*. Conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

SEAMEN'S MISSION.—A SERMON IN BEhalf of the Protestant Episcopal Seamen's Missionary Society will be preached by Rev. ALEX. H. VINTON, D. D., in the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. After sermon the ordinance of Baptism will be administered, and at 7½ P. M. he will lecture to young men on *Solomon's Proverbs concerning Friends and Friendships*.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS.—ELDER TIMOTHY COLE, of Massachusetts, will preach on SUNDAY three times, and evenings through the week, the Lord willing, at the Advent Church, No. 108 West 24th-st. Communion Sabbath afternoon. The poor specially invited.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Feb. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptizing at the close of the evening services. Preaching every evening through the week at 7½ P. M., except Saturday.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. A prayer-meeting will follow the evening services. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN, THE INSPIRED poetic Medium, will speak before the New-York Society of Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. An original poem after the evening discourse. Go early.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Third of the course of Lectures on *Religious Leaders*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS STREET. Subject—*John Wesley*.

REV. DR. THOMAS GALLAUDET, RECtor of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, will preach in All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., corner Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 3. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH. —Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, will hold divine service at the French Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.; the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M.

WILL THEY COME?—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Gathering of God's Children under one Head*. Hos. i., 11.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETings. Discussions as follows: 10½ A. M., on the *Moral Influence of Theatres*; 3 P. M. on *Licensing Brothels*; 7½ P. M., Mr. PINK opens on *What was the Gospel of Christ?* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, (late Free Episcopal Chapel,) 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. FOSTER ELY will preach at 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Subject for the evening—*The Unpardonable Sin*. Also, preaching at 3 o'clock.

37TH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. The Band of Praying Brethren, under the superintendence of S. HALSTED, will hold services in this church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., east of 2d-av.—Rev. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., will preach the annual Missionary Sermon, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. The Pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD, will preach at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av., Rev. J. H. VAN DEUSEN will preach at 3 P. M. Communion at close of discourse. Sabbath-school at 10½ A. M. Public service at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 2d-av., corner 11th-st., Rev. G. L. DEMAREST, Pastor.—Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Religion of Business*. Strangers always welcome.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. A protracted meeting in progress. Preaching LORD'S DAY, Feb. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and of evenings during the week by Elder A. N. GILBERT, of Syracuse.

REV. WILLIAM R. JOHNSON WILL preach to the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. HAWKS, in the Large Chapel of the University, on Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE VENERable HENRY BOEHM, the oldest living minister of the M. E Church, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Houston-st., corner of Thompson-st., Rev. WM. MACLAREN, formerly Pastor, will preach in this Church SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 38TH-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Preaching on SABBATH DAY, Feb. 3, by Rev. A. H. CLAPP at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

BROADWAY ASSOCIATE REFORMED CONGREGATION, Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway—11 A. M., 3½ P. M., 8 P. M. Afternoon lecture by Rev. CHAS. B. SMYTH on *The Streets of New-York by Gaslight*.

REV. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, Pastor Westminster Presbyterian Church, South Brooklyn, preaches at the Brooklyn Athenæum SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

GEO. S. CHAMBERS, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach for the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, Clinton Hall, (up stairs,) 8th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av. The Pastor, Rev J. E. ANNAN, will preach TO-DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

THE FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. [illegible], on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Regeneration*.

LECTURES.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S LECTURES—DELIVered by invitation of the New-York Association for the advancement of Science and Art. The course consisting of six lectures will be delivered in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, as follows:

TUESDAY, Feb. 5. Subject—*The Geological Formation of the Valley of the Amazon*.
MONDAY, Feb. 11—*The River, its Basin and Tributaries*.
TUESDAY, Feb. 12—*The Ancient Glaciers in the Tropics*.
MONDAY, Feb. 18—*The Aquatic Animals of the Amazon*.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20—*The Land Animals of South America*.
TUESDAY, Feb. 26—*The Monkeys and Native Inhabitants*.

Commencing at 8 o'clock each evening. Price of a ticket for the whole course $5, the number will be limited to the capacity of the hall. Tickets can be obtained at the following places: Milhau, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., Druggists, under the St. Nicholas Hotel; Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway; Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway; T. T. Green, Druggist, corner Broadway and [illegible]-st.; Caswell & Mack, Druggists, under Fifth-av. Hotel; American News Company, No. 119 Nassau-st.; H. E. Lane, *Times* Building, No. 41 Park-row. The rooms of the Association, Cooper Institute, second floor.

The tickets already subscribed, 800 in number, will be delivered immediately to the subscribers in person.

THE LECTURE ON "AMERICA AND AMERICANS," which was unavoidably postponed on Jan. 31, will be delivered by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, at the West [illegible]-st. United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets [illegible] cents.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, [illegible] JAMES ANDERSON, Commander. DIRECT TO FRANCE.

The French Company of charterers of the steamship GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest during the coming Summer. [illegible]

Taking first-class passengers only at the following rates: [illegible] payable in gold or the equivalent in currency. All passengers enjoy the same privileges and same accommodations, the difference of price being for location and size of staterooms. [illegible] agent, who will without charge engage apartments in Paris for such as may forward instructions through Wells, Fargo & Co.

For freight apply to WM. F. COLEMAN & CO., No. 217 Front-st.; for passage to WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

IOWA, CRAIG..........SATURDAY, Feb. 2
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD..........SATURDAY, Feb. 9

From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $38. To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37. For further particulars apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..........Feb. 2
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY..........Feb. 6
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY..........Feb. 9
CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY..........Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY..........Feb. 16

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA..........Feb. 6
PALMYRA..........Feb. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $75, $50 and $30 gold.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 2.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 16.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Until further notice the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers, commencing with the WM. PENN, to sail Saturday, March 2. Baggage checked and tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Excursion tickets, available for six months, issued at a reduced rate.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY,	Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY,	Feb. 23
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY,	Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY,	Mar. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Feb. 16,	1867
MISSISSIPPI	G. Sumner	Saturday, March 2,	1867
FULTON	E. Samuels	Saturday, March 16,	1867
MERRIMAC	E. Van Sice	Saturday, March 30,	1867
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, April 13,	1867
MISSISSIPPI	G. Sumner	Saturday, April 27,	1867

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS..........$130
SECOND-CLASS..........75

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 23
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 2

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 375 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. E. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY..........Feb. 25 | MONDAY..........March 25

At noon.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........80

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. CHANGE OF SAILING DAY. EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

The favorite steamships

EAGLE..........GREENE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 2
COLUMBIA..........BARTON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 9
MORRO CASTLE..........ADAMS..........SATURDAY, Feb. 16

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship GULF STREAM, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 29 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 61 South-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

FEB. 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. [illegible]

FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.

FEB. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports; and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 1, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the [illegible] of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York [illegible]. [illegible] and class passengers will be forwarded upon through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, [illegible] for first class, and [illegible] for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements [illegible] for issuing through bills of lading. [illegible]

For further information [illegible] apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company [illegible] CHARLES W. [illegible], Agent, No. [illegible] William-st., New-York.

LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:

SIR: Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that I have used [illegible].

Our consumption daily has been [illegible] tons, while of the Anthracite it has been thirty-six tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, usually clinker.

I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.

I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require the use as a steam generator.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. E. SHIDMORE, Chief-Engineer Steamship [illegible].
P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, [illegible] on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading [illegible] South, in connection [illegible]. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, [illegible]

FOR CHARLESTON [illegible] [illegible] steamer DICTATOR [illegible] points on the South Carolina [illegible] railroads at reduced rates. [illegible] ARTHUR LEARY, No. 71 William-st.

The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY will follow on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River. Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite [illegible]

SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Feb. 2.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Feb. 9.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, H. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. WM. B. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDNY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.; goods for all points in the interior promptly forwarded.

The new side-wheel steamship RALEIGH follows 16th February.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ——, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to E. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEN. GRANT will follow Feb. 9.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.

Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 229 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:45 A. M.—Way Train, daily, to Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 1, 1867. Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M. mail train for Greenport and way stations.

11 A. M. for Syosset and way stations.

3 P. M. Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.

4 P. M. for Syosset and way stations.

5 P. M. for Hempstead and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:05 and 9:15 A. M., and 1:15, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:30 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. [illegible] communication is now open with Florida and all points South. JOSEPH PURCELL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE elegant English, basement [illegible] house [illegible] in the most costly manner, and now only in [illegible] [illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

By D. M. SHANAH, No. 14 Pine-st.:

[illegible]

Also, a large number of other houses and property on Bowery, [illegible] and [illegible] avs., Greene, Wooster, [illegible], Lexington, Thompson, Spring, Broome, Eldridge and [illegible]

[illegible] brown-stone house, [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible] avs., furnished; frame house, Washington-st. [illegible]

WANTED—Houses and lots for sale or to let in all parts of the City, also, business property on Bowery, [illegible] Wooster, Greene, [illegible] D. M. SHANAH, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, and cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER, and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 29 Pine-st.

H. GOSLING, REAL ESTATE BROKER, NO. 202 BROADWAY.

Solicits a call from parties seeking profitable investments in real estate, and from owners having houses to sell or rent; refers to Hon. James Kelly, Postmaster, Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Simon Bernheimer, Esq., and others.

ALLEN & BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, } No. 36 Broadway.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of parties desiring to sell or purchase Real Estate.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUGH [illegible] is now prepared to receive orders [illegible] to the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Room [illegible]

FOR SALE.

One Cottage, corner [illegible]-av. and [illegible]-st.
[illegible]
One Cottage, 115th-st., near [illegible]-av.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. Thos. E. Tomlinson,	Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward,	Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews,	Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren [illegible],	Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.	

Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE elegant country residence and farm of the late E. [illegible], situated 1½ miles from the Morristown depot [illegible]. The mansion-house on these premises is very large and spacious, built in the most substantial and expensive manner, with all the modern improvements. There are also on the premises a farm-house, extensive [illegible] and other necessary farm buildings. The grounds are under the highest state of cultivation and ornamental improvements, [illegible] and fruit trees of every [illegible]. The house is situated on very high land, commanding [illegible] and extensive water and land views. This place is well known for its elegance, the beauty of its scenery, and the salubrity of its climate. It is easily accessible from the City of New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen at all times.

For further particulars apply to E. S. [illegible], Executor, No. 38 William-st., or at the farm-house, on the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 12 acres of land for sale, situated on the direct road from Kingsbridge to Yonkers, and equally distant from Yonkers and Riverdale depots, on the Hudson River; the house is roomy, in perfect order, and the location, being on high ground, is perfectly healthy; the garden is well located and liberally supplied with fruit trees, bushes and vines, and is connected with a good orchard. For further particulars apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Agent, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH ground 150x125, at South Bergen, N. J.; house contains nine rooms, besides kitchen, &c.; house in first-rate order, with hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; stable, and all necessary out-buildings; plenty of fruit, of the choicest quality. Will sell with or without furniture. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 36 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, WELL-BUILT, TASTEFUL and commodious house, with fine prospect in every direction, and five acres of land, stocked with pears, apples, cherries, peaches, grapes, blackberries, raspberries, currants and strawberries; on the Erie Railroad, near the depot, twenty minutes from the Hudson River. Inquire of JOHN DARBY & CO., No. 130 William-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in the vicinity of Bridgeport and close on Long Island Sound; house contains twelve rooms, with about three acres land, with outhouses, plenty of fruit and shrubbery. Price moderate; part of the purchase can remain; or will be exchanged for City property. Apply to W. W. HOLCOMB, Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF LAND SITUATED in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, containing three hundred and fifty (350) acres, and distant from the Village of Yonkers north three miles, from the Hastings Station of the Hudson River Railroad east two miles, and from the Tuckahoe Station of the Harlem Railroad west two miles. Apply to WILLIAM N. DYCKMAN, No. 29 Boorman-place, west 23d-st.

FOR SALE—NOT TO LET—PROPERTY NO. 19 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. Price, $45,000. No offer for a less amount will be attended to, and no application from a real estate broker will receive the least notice. Apply to P., Box No. 905 Post-office, or No. 19 Waverley-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house; instant possession; $15,000; three-fourths on mortgage; or will let $1,500; finely located, No. 112 48th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., car routes. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—(IN FEE) ON 8TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., two very desirable four-story houses adjoining; they are full width, well arranged, and in perfect order; terms to suit. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—300 acres, town of Huntington, L. I., 35 miles from the City, and 2 from depot; one-half improved, remainder oak, hickory and chestnut. R. J. GRANGER, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 17.

FULTON-AVENUE, NORTH SIDE, NOS. 435, 437 and 439, corner Adelphi-st., will sell at a bargain to close the estate; three-story brick; half can remain on mortgage. JOSEPH KELLY, Classon-av., near Putnam-av., or No. 421 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES OF LAND, PLEASANTLY situated, within about one mile of Morristown, N. J. On the above is a grove of wood of several acres; it is a desirable building site. Apply to MATTHEW MITCHELL, No. 86 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high basement house, No. 220 West 22d-st.; house 20 x55 feet; lot half the block; in good order; price, with gas-fixtures, $12,000; $8,000 can remain. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SAHES, No. 54 West 46th-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ESTATE OF the late SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, in Westchester County, near Dobbs' Ferry. For particulars apply to A. SMEDBERG, No. 46 Exchange-place, or to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

$10,000 FOR HIGH-STOOP THREE-story brick house, West 20th-st. $9,000 for high-stoop house, West 21st-st., stables, &c. Also, a large number of houses for sale by A. SERGEANT, No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM, 196 ACRES, in New-Jersey, near New-York; good house and building, fine orchards, very productive. Will be sold low if applied for soon to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE on the banks of the Hudson, at almost any station between this City and Albany. Particulars, price, &c., with S. EMBERSON, No. 431 8th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, twelve rooms, with two acres of good land, on the river bank above Tarrytown; abundance of fruit, shade, &c. S. EMBERSON, No. 431 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house on West 36th-st., near 9th-av., 25.10x[illegible] half the block; price $11,000. S. EMBERSON, No. 431 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 32 ACRES, THREE miles from Sing Sing; good buildings, well fruited and healthy location. Price $6,000. Apply to CROCKER & HAIGHT, No. 203 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LEASE FROM MARCH 1 TO MAY, 1868, of an elegant brown-stone house, with the first-class furniture, in West 20th-st. Apply to H. GOSLING, No. 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BY S. M. STYLES, NO. 31 WEST 32d-st.—No. 157 East 50th-st., carpets, mirrors, curtains, gas fixtures; also several other houses. Apply at No. 31 West 32d-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 31 West 20th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET IN various parts of the City; farms and country seats on Staten Island; money to loan on bond and mortgage, by VAN SANDT, BROS., No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF TENEMENT property on Avenue A and 13th-st.; also, a house and stable on [illegible] corner of Clinton-place. Apply to [illegible] No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF PARK-ROW AND Ann-st., opposite the site of the new Post-office. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HERE—STORE AND DWELLING [illegible] J. HOLMES, [illegible] Station, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and [illegible]-st. J. H. COBURN.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A MEDIUM SIZE [illegible] house, from 14th to 34th-st. and from 3d to 6th avs. Address, giving price, location, terms, &c., E., No. 162 Times Office.

WANTED—A PORTION OF A HOUSE, THREE rooms [illegible] on the [illegible] side of the City, below 14th-st. Address, stating terms, M., Box No. 115 Times Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE WANTED FOR RENT. [illegible]

[illegible] BUILDINGS, BROOKLYN, TO LET OR FOR SALE.

The large and fine houses [illegible] Apply to [illegible] No. 11 Broadway, New-York, or [illegible]

A FINE STORE TO LET—ONE DOOR FROM Broadway, [illegible] The store is about [illegible] feet, is new, dry, light and commodious, and is in all respects a [illegible] between Chambers and Canal sts. [illegible] immediately. Apply on the premises to [illegible] Nos. 51 and 53 Leonard-st.

BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.—TO LET, the upper [illegible] building, suitable for [illegible] Broadway, between [illegible] 4th-av. [illegible] W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ART ROOMS OF S. P. AVERY, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] on the first floor. [illegible] Feb. 1. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RATE, A FOUR-story furnished house, [illegible] will [illegible] small family. Location [illegible] HOBBS, [illegible] York Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE, ON BROADWAY— The [illegible] corner of Broadway and Spring-st., [illegible] St. Nicholas Hotel, [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION FOR ONE [illegible] ten acres of nice land, [illegible] house, &c., situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Riverdale. S. EMBERSON, No. 431 8th-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, all modern, on Avenue A and 13th-st., with immediate possession, or for sale with [illegible] low and terms very easy. Particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 431 8th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, light, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, LARGE brick house with store on corner, and stables adjoining, in Ninth Ward. Address ALEX. J. HOWELL, No. 749 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET ON BROADWAY—STORES AND lofts in first-class locations, above Canal-st.; also, some on the side streets. Apply to M. S. MYERS, No. 469 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN HARLEM, within five minutes' walk of steamboat landing; possession given immediately. For terms apply to FLETCHER PLACE, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED country seat on the ridge about two miles south of Poughkeepsie. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, Esq., No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—A NEAT furnished room (without board) on third floor front; terms moderate. Apply at No. 226 East 18th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM WITHOUT board, for one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Leight-st., near Canal-st.

TO RENT—FROM FEB. 1, A BASEMENT; ALSO, desk room. Apply to A. T. WILDS, No. 264 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE BUILDING No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, A THREE-STORY dwelling, [illegible] feet, in a desirable location. Apply to H. D. BACOT, No. 48 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 80 LEONARD-st. Inquire of DOUGAN & BROTHER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS SUITABLE for single gentlemen; convenient to bath-room. No. 21 West [illegible]-st.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND SECOND floor to let, with board; also, room for two gentlemen, at $10 each, at No. 7 Boorman-place, 23d-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or single, may be had by applying at No. 255 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

DECKER BROTHERS, NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A careful and official search made at the United States Patent-office in Washington has proved that no PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES was ever granted by the United States to any person by the name of Decker, EXCEPT TO THE MEMBERS of the firm of DECKER BROTHERS, of New-York City. The public are, therefore, again cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by DECKER BROTHERS, No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York, and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words, DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT, JUNE, 1863.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866. This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instruments, as it affects the sounding-board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board, released from its connection with the piano-case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this [illegible] instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

WAREROOMS, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

LINDT & MANZ, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms No. [illegible] Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS. Salesrooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, where may be found the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices, $75 to $1,000 each.

PIANOS.—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at very moderate prices. A large assortment of square and upright for sale at low rates. BRISTOW & HARDENBERGH, No. 125 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of music, harp, piano and singing. Apply at Stodart & Morris' Piano Warerooms, No. 461 Broadway, and at residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TUNER AND voicer of melodeons, to go to Canada; liberal wages and steady employment. Apply at No. 55 West 4th-st.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, at the manufactory, Nos. 135 and 137 East 21st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 155 feet long by 24½ feet beam.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 175 feet long by 30½ feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 140 feet long by 22 feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 160 feet long by 23½ feet beam.
AND SEVERAL SCREW TUGS.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 220 feet long by 30 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 165 feet long by 26 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 140 feet long by 22 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 155 feet long by 24½ feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 150 feet long by 26½ feet beam.

Also, other side-wheel Passenger Steamers and Tugs. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

THE OLD LINE. SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. [illegible], from Pier No. 28 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. [illegible] Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare [illegible] Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven [illegible] Trains North and East at [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........LESTER WALLACK

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 2, LAST NIGHT FOR THE PRESENT of MR. LESTER WALLACK'S series of performances, and of the comedy of

"OURS!"

[illegible] effect of THE [illegible] COSTUMES. [illegible] entirely NEW PIECE, [illegible] BAYARD.

[illegible] Messrs. [illegible] and G. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] and a splendid cast of characters [illegible]

MR. J. W. WALLACK

his first appearance this season. [illegible]

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1867, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK, with Jarrett & Palmer's [illegible] PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE. On this occasion will be introduced NEW DANCES, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, &c.

TWENTY-FOURTH GRAND MATINEE THIS SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock.

ADMISSION TO MATINEE:

Parquet and Dress Circle..........$1
Family Circle..........50c.

Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

F. & C. IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 2, 1867.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL

To the popular basso, [illegible] MR. WILLIAM J. HILL, with the following distinguished [illegible]:

MISS HENRIETTA BEEBE, SOPRANO.
MISS NETTIE STERLING, CONTRALTO.
SIGNOR [illegible], BARITONE.
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI, PIANIST.
SIGNOR ABELLA, CONDUCTOR.

Tickets at the Music Stores and Hall.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, ADJOINING FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

GEO. H. GRIFFIN..........Manager.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES.

This Palace Opera-house nightly thronged with the elite to welcome their favorite GEORGE CHRISTY.

The Manager will spare neither pains nor expense to present the patrons of this establishment with New Faces, New Acts, New Music, New Scenery, &c., the most finished and artistic entertainment in the City.

First appearance of the great Banjo artist, Mr. OSCAR BURGESS, and DICK SANDS, the Champion Dancer of the world.

Second week of JOHN COLLINS, the inimitable Bone Player, Mr. CHARLES HENRY, the great Balladist, every evening; Morrison, [illegible], Abbott, Hughes, [illegible] Songs and Dances; CHRISTY and GRIFFIN in new and original acts.

Scenes at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Medical Student, Pathetic Ballad, Mountain Tragedy, Naughty, Naughty Girls, Happiest Couple Out, &c., &c.

First night of The O-Deer, [illegible] Grand Orchestra, Sig. George Christiano, Mad. Red Pepper, Abbottino and Sig. Carlos [illegible]

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

MR. J. W. WALLACK

Will appear for the first time this season IN A NEW PIECE, MONDAY, Feb. 4, AT WALLACK'S.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

Dr. HEBBARD will lecture this evening on the Skin, Hair, Bathing, Dress, &c. Corns, how cured. Hair, how kept from falling off, and made luxuriant. Skin diseases: Nursing rash, buckwheat rash, salt rheum, tetter, erysipelas, scrofula, &c.; how to prevent them; how to cure them. How to smell sweet. How we do smell strong. Quality and quantity of clothing necessary. Bathing; the time; the manner; its influence. Value of friction after the bath.

F. & C.—IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, SIG. S. STRINI, the favorite basso, will sing BARCAROLE, BY RICCI.

PROTEUS,	PROTEUS,	PROTEUS.
PROTEUS,	PROTEUS,	PROTEUS.
PROTEUS,	PROTEUS,	PROTEUS.

UNION HALL, BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.—BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Largest Panorama in the world.

Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 126 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,

Opens its second half year Feb. 4.

Courses of Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy by Prof. HENRY DRAPER, M. D., and on Æsthetics and Philosophy of History, by Prof. H. B. SMITH, D. D. A few vacancies for boarding pupils.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Spring term of this seminary for the thorough education of young ladies will commence Feb. 7. For admission or circulars with full particulars address REV. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Board and tuition $100 per term. Spring term opens Feb. 11, 1867. For circulars address MARY K. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.

The 115th Academic term of Rutgers Institute will commence Feb. 5, 1867. For circulars apply at the Institute, or by letter to H. M. PIERCE, President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 24 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st.

THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION of the classes of Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, 4th February, and will continue through the week, beginning daily at 9½ o'clock A. M.

The regents of the university, parents of students, the Trustees and the Alumni of the College, and others interested in education, are invited to attend.

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President Columbia College.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $[illegible] a year. No extras (except piano music). Term opens April 22. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 15 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 865 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and [illegible]-st. PROF. E. FERANDIR, Director.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLLEGIATE School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD H. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.—Wanted immediately, gentleman for school near the City; gentleman for school on Long Island; two gentlemen for schools in Pennsylvania, one of which is to superintend a school of five departments, salary $[illegible], the other to teach Latin; gentleman to teach [illegible]; [illegible] for a family in the same State; lady to teach painting, drawing and English branches, for a school in a river county. We refer, by permission, to Prof. H. G. Eastman, LL. D., President Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Rev. David D. Cole, D. D., Pastor Reformed Dutch Church, Yonkers, N. Y.; and Rev. Nicholas Vansant, Nyack, N. Y. For further particulars and forms of application, address or call upon C. V. HARKE & CO., No. 4 Great Jones-st., New-York. (nearly opposite Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co.)

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WOULD attend in the evening to instruct in mathematics, English and phonography. Address TUTOR, Box No. 141 Times Office.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.—The largest assortment of Valentines in the City, wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. [illegible] Bowery.

A LARGE INDUCEMENT TO THE TRADE.—Valentines, [illegible] Also, [illegible] NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] William-st.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF VALENTINES [illegible]

FURNITURE.

SINGER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS RE-[illegible]—sound, healthy, warranted for years; no feathers or springs about them. Sold [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.

LAST CHANCE BUT ONE of seeing the talented comedienne, MRS. G. C. HOWARD, SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK, in the great American drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

EVENING AT 7 3-4, COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO MR. J. W. LINGARD, who will appear as the ORIGINAL UNCLE TOM. Mrs. G. C. HOWARD has kindly volunteered, and will appear for the LAST TIME as TOPSY.

On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH, OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION SLAYER.

GIANT AND GIANTESS, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds, CORMORANTS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MONDAY, Feb. 4, will be produced a MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, written by MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, and in which the LIVING WILD ANIMALS will be conspicuously displayed.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

LAST DAY! LAST DAY! LAST DAY!

Of the eminently successful ENGLISH OPERA SEASON. MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON, AT 1 O'CLOCK, THE DOCTOR, [illegible] THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

Mr. H. C. Peakes as Don Pomposo, in which he has won considerable renown. His first appearance since a most serious indisposition.

Admission to all seats, 75 cents; without extra charge for reserving.

LAST APPEARANCE THIS EVENING OF THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

Last representation, most positively, of the great success of the season, the BOHEMIAN GIRL.

On MONDAY EVENING next a brief season of GRAND GERMAN OPERA will commence with Rossini's grand opera, magnificently produced, WILLIAM TELL.

Box sheet now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1867.

Engagement for a brief season of the famous GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY, Including Mlle. ELVIRA NADDIE, Mlle. MARIE FREDERICI, Madam JOHANNA ROTTER, Madam BERTHA JOHANNSEN, Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN, Mr. FRANZ HIMMER, Mr. JOSEPH HERMANNS, Mr. JOSEPH CHANDON, Mr. JEAN ARMAND, Mr. WILHELM FORMES.

On MONDAY will be presented, in a style absolutely unsurpassed, the very celebrated grand opera WILLIAM TELL, WILLIAM TELL, which, when presented by this company at the Academy of Music just prior to its conflagration, attracted from the very first musical dilettanti of the country the proudest recognition in American Operatic History.

The cast will be, in several respects, stronger than on that occasion. The same grand chorus, assisted by the Helvetia, Frohsinn and Von Weber Societies, and a grand orchestra of the chief instrumentalists of the City. The whole comprising an ensemble of 200 RECOGNIZED MUSICAL VIRTUOSOS.

Notwithstanding this enormous extra expense, in no respect less than its presentation at the Academy, the prices of admission will remain at the regular dramatic rates, thus presenting grand opera at much less rates than at any considerable city in the habitable globe.

Reserved seats for sale at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box-office of the theatre, which is open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

TUESDAY EVENING, the MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

A NEW PIECE, Entitled **A DANGEROUS GAME,** AT **WALLACK'S,** MONDAY, Feb. 4.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE HORSE COMEDY. EVERY NIGHT AT 8, and at the Matinees, will be presented a brilliant programme of EXCITING ACTS IN THE RING, introducing the greatest of equestriennes, Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG, and all the principal artists of the MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE.

To conclude with the great horse-comedy of the JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

STEINWAY HALL. MATINEE TO-DAY.

PAREPA MATINEE. PAREPA MATINEE.

THIS SATURDAY, Feb. 2—To begin at 1 o'clock.

Mr. HARRISON begs to announce the first and only Parepa Matinee on the above day for the accommodation of schools and families, when the following artists will appear:

Madame PAREPA, The Celebrated Prima Donna.

Mr. S. B. MILLS	Pianist
Mr. CARL ROSA	Violinist
Mr. G. W. COLBY	Accompanyist

Tickets—ONE DOLLAR.

No extra charge for reserved seats.

For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Rullman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 4, First appearance this season of MR. J. W. WALLACK.

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL, SUNDAY, FEB. 3.

L. F. HARRISON, DIRECTOR.

MME. PAREPA will sing "The Storm," by Hullah; "Ave Maria," by Gounod, with violin, organ and piano accompaniment, and the "Children's Kingdom," by Blumenthal.

MR. CARL ROSA will play "Episode du Trovatore," by Haumann, and Adagio Religioso, by Bott.

MR. S. B. MILLS will perform two grand selections for the piano.

The orchestra, under the direction of MR. THEO. THOMAS, will perform overture to "Fidelio," by Beethoven; overture, "A Night in Granada," by Kreutzer; fantasia, "Midsummer's Night Dream," by Mendelssohn, and Mozart's grand Turkish March.

MR. G. W. COLBY, Organist and Pianist.

RESERVED SEATS ONE DOLLAR.

For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, 547 Broadway; Rullman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

PROTEUS,	PROTEUS,	PROTEUS.
PROTEUS,	PROTEUS,	PROTEUS.
PROTEUS,	PROTEUS,	PROTEUS.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,

Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.

THIS EVENING at 8—SATURDAY at 2.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.

"THE BASKET TRICK," "GOBLIN HEAD," with the WONDROUS HAT and other feats.

Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; for sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7¼. Matinee, doors open at 1½. The Chickering piano is used at these seances.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 Broadway.

The screaming burlesque of CINDER-LEON, the DEMON DANCE at 9:30 by the MADAGASCAR only Leon, Kettifante Seymourgali, BALLET TROUPE, Allenaline, Fricini and Coryphees. DEMON DANCE, in addition to a programme never MERMAID DANCE, equaled, crowds the house nightly. CINDER-LEON

GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre, including the original ROSA BONHEUR'S World-renowned "HORSE FAIR," And 150 other SUPERB WORKS OF ART, Formerly the private collection of W. P. WRIGHT, Esq., of New-Jersey.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cts.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock, ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

Opera Bouffe, in 7 tableaux, by Offenbach. Ticket office, H. Dardonville, No. 1678 Broadway. Admission prices as usual.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN,

THE GREAT POLYNATIONAL MIMIC.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK at 8, Clinton Hall, (Opera House,) Astor-place.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved Seats for all Theatres, Operas, Concerts, Balls, &c., can be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $2; to be procured as usual of the officers or any member of the Committee.

The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, No. 202 Broadway.

JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.

A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, by AMERICAN ARTISTS, made by S. P. AVERY during the past fifteen years, is now on exhibition daily during this week, and on the last three evenings, at LEEDS' New Galleries, No. 817 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. They will be sold Feb. 4, at 7½ P. M.

RESERVED SEATS FOR BOOTH, WINTER GARDEN, and BLACK CROOK, NIBLO'S, can be had at RAYNER'S, No. 862 BROADWAY.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 32 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

SECOND QUARTER.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

Send $3 for a ticket to the GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE to take place at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Evening class for Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. [illegible] [illegible] TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Ladies, 3 to 5 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.

NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........W. STUART.
Stage Manager..........J. G. HANLEY.
Treasurer..........H. J. JACKSON.

THIS EVENING will be presented Shakespeare's play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as SHYLOCK, being the third of the BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!

in which the same effort that found such crowning success in the revivals of Hamlet and Richelieu, Mr. Booth will be continued, by combining splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more artistic pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity [illegible] and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play into its minutest details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of literature and art. Every endeavor has been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them; and with that view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with Mme. METHUA SCHELLER, Mr. BARTON HILL, and Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD.

The following is the distribution of the characters:

Duke of Venice	W. Donaldson
Prince of Arragon, Suitor to Portia	James Dunn
Antonio, the merchant of Venice	Mr. W. Leffingwell
Bassanio, his friend	J. Newton Gotthold
Gratiano, }	Barton Hill,
Salanio, } Friends to Antonio and Bassanio.	W. Nelson Decker
Salarino, }	Henry L. Hinton
Lorenzo, in love with Jessica	Marshall Oliver
Shylock, a Jew	Edwin Booth
Tubal, a Jew, his friend	J. Dunn
Launcelot Gobbo, a clown	W. S. Andrews
Old Gobbo, father to Launcelot	W. Davidge
Salerio, a messenger	Claude D. Burroughs
Leonardo, servant to Bassanio	H. Hogan
Balthazar, servant to Portia	J. Sefton
Portia, a rich heiress	Marie Methua Scheller
Nerissa, her waiting-woman	M. Cushing
Jessica, daughter to Shylock	J. Morton

Magnificoes of Venice, officers of the court of justice, jailers, servants and other attendants.

The Scenery:

The Rialto, Venice, by	C. W. Witham
2. A Venetian Street	C. W. Witham
3. Church of San Giovanni, by	C. W. Witham
4. The Place of St. Mark, Venice, by	C. W. Witham
5. A Hall of Portia's House, by	J. Hillyard
6. A Garden in Genoa	J. Hillyard
7. Hall of the Grand Senate, by	C. W. Witham

The music, which has been expressly composed and arranged for the occasion, by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, Embraces—

1. OVERTURE—"The Merchant of Venice."
2. QUADRILLE on Songs of Shakespeare, including "Under the Greenwood Tree," "Where the Bee Sucks," "When Daisies Pied," "Sigh no More, Ladies," "We Fly by Night."
3. CARNIVAL GALOP.
4. GONDOLA SERENADE.
5. TARANTELLA.

The costumes have been prepared by Mrs. BOHANON and assistants.

The properties and appointments by Messrs. DUNN and KEOGH.

The machinery by Messrs. TUTTLE, LEO and assistants.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾.

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker.

THIS EVENING will be presented for the fourth time in America, an original adaptation from the French by L. R. Shewell, of the Grand, Romantic and Spectacular Drama, in four acts and seven tableaux, entitled, BIRD OF PARADISE, which will be produced with entirely new Scenery, by G. Morgan and R. Warren. New and appropriate music by Tissington. Magnificent Wardrobe by R. Wittmann. Full Corps de Ballet, under the direction of M. A. GROSSI.

Machinery by Donham and assistants.

Properties by Duverney and Yeomans.

The whole under the direction of MISS SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.

For synopsis of Ballet, incidents, &c., see programme.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY, at 2.

Seats may be secured six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX.

WILLIAM TELL.

Tell..........W. H. WHALLEY.
Albert..........Miss FANNY HERRING.

DOMINIQUE, THE DESERTER.

Dominique, the Deserter..........W. H. WHALLEY.

JACK SHEPPARD.

Jack Sheppard, with Song..........Miss FANNY HERRING.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, Feb. 4, FIRST NIGHT OF A NEW PIECE, Written and adapted expressly for this Theatre from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU.

SEVENTH REGIMENT (N. G.) BAND.

SEVENTH CONCERT on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at Seventh Regiment Armory.

Tickets to be had from members of the regiment, or from C. S. GRAFULLA, No. 1 Stanton-st.

PROTEUS,	PROTEUS,	PROTEUS.
PROTEUS,	PROTEUS,	PROTEUS.
PROTEUS,	PROTEUS,	PROTEUS.

A DANGEROUS GAME AT **WALLACK'S,** MONDAY, Feb. 4.

F. & C.—IRVING HALL—SATURDAY EVENING, the favorite basso, Sig. S. STRINI, will sing SERENADE FROM FAUST.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX.

PIZARRO; OR, THE DEATH OF ROLLA.

Rolla...W. H. Whalley. Cora...Miss Fanny Herring.

Concluding with TOM CRINGLE.

CARD.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE BURNING of Trenor's Palace Hall, Nos. 725 and 727 6th-av., Mr. Trenor will hold his classes, soirees and balls at his other large and splendid rooms corner Broadway and 4th-st. J. H. TRENOR.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will. And those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,320 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

THE CELEBRATED N. A. ROSENBERG for certain diseases, both sexes. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weaknesses will be effectually cured. Office No. 34 Ludlow-st.

MEDICAL CARD.—LADIES CAN RELY ON Mme. DUBOIS, (wife of a regular physician of 20 years' experience.) Office No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st. Medicines, $1 to $5. Positive relief or money refunded. Board provided.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. PARKER'S TREATMENT OF PRIVATE diseases is unequaled for success. His female pills are sure and safe. Sent on receipt of $5. No. 736 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWERS' ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in recent cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $1 per vial. Book, 32 pages, gratis, on nervous debility [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Reconstruction—Congress Placed on the Amendment Platform—Thad. Stevens—The Southern Republicans—R. King Cutler's Reorganization Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 31, 1867.

Mr. STEVENS' reconstruction proposition having been referred to the Committee of Fifteen, the decks are now clear of any tangible policy of restoration in Congress. This reference is considered by those who accept the pending Constitutional Amendment as an ultimatum of the reconstruction muddle, as a great victory for them; and it is by no means a satisfactory issue of the matter for the Democrats, as it is in direct opposition to the President's policy, and very consistently places Congress firmly on the platform on which its successors were elected. Tennessee, having been admitted on this platform, is to be the model for other Southern States, and her history during the past six months will probably be repeated by the rest of them, in its entirety, before they will be allowed representation in Congress. This victory of the Conservative Republicans was effected after hard work in opposing Mr. STEVENS and the well-disciplined band of sixty-five members led by him. With shrewd diplomacy, and hoping thereby to add strength to his proposition, that gentleman accepted compromises from the different elements of the extreme Radical wing of the Union Party, and cemented his followers together with bonds of common interest. His efforts were, however, all in vain, as the House did not even allow him a chance for further amendment, but hastened to put the whole question out of the way for the rest of the session. During the discussion of this subject it was developed that in the famous Joint Committee of Fifteen great diversity of opinion exists regarding the matter, and also that Mr. STEVENS, on the part of the House, has been afraid to call it together recently, knowing that his influence was not sufficient to control it according to his desires. Mr. CONKLING directly charged him with the responsibility of the delay in arranging a Congressional plan of reconstruction by this trick. It is hardly probable that the Committee will attempt to bring the matter up again during this session, which is considered as an indication that Mr. STEVENS is losing his influence in the House.

The Southern Republicans now here are very naturally somewhat angry at the situation, as they are, above all others, directly interested in the speedy restoration of the Southern States. They can blame themselves to a certain extent, however, as they have not, until recently, been able to agree on any distinct proposition or definite plan. For a long time they labored to arrange different modes of reorganization for each State, and it was not until after Gov. HOLDEN had presented what is now known as the North Carolina Enabling Act, that they were able to conciliate all the conflicting ideas of their organization. R. KING CUTLER, Senator elect from Louisiana, is, I am informed, the author of the proposition to which the association finally agreed, and it was placed by him in the hands of Mr. ASHLEY, Chairman of the Committee on Territories. The latter named gentleman has threatened to push the measure to final action before the end of this session, but will hardly be able to do so. This bill, which may be properly known as the desire of the Southern Loyalists, is entitled "An Act to guarantee a republican form of government to the States of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Florida," and the preamble reads as follows:

Whereas, In the years 1860 and 1861, the inhabitants of the States of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Florida, changed the Constitutions of their respective States in such wise as to make them repugnant and hostile to the Constitution of the United States; and,

Whereas, By certain acts of the Congress of the United States, the inhabitants of the States aforesaid were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States, which acts of Congress have never been repealed and are still in force; and,

Whereas the inhabitants of the States aforesaid made war upon the United States, were defeated, and surrendered themselves under the rules and usages of war; and,

Whereas the insurgent inhabitants of the States aforesaid, at the time of their surrender, were without State Governments republican in form and in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, and, as an insurgent population, were without authority to form State Governments, or to perform any other political functions of right belonging to loyal citizens, and must so continue until relieved of their disabilities by the law-making power of the United States:

SEC. 1. Provides that the executive power of the States shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold office during one year, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; he shall be at least thirty years of age, and shall not be among the number of those who signed the ordinance of secession in any State, or who have held any office of honor, profit or trust, whether military or civil, under the Government of the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the States aforesaid of which the inhabitants were declared to be in a state of insurrection, or under any power or authority derived from the said Confederate States or said insurrectionary States; and before the nomination of said Governor shall be acted upon by the Senate his affidavit must be sent in to that body, declaring that he does not belong to any of the classes stated above.

SEC. 2. Provides that the Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia and gives him power in connection with the Legislative Council of the State to grant pardons for political offences, to appoint and commission officers of the militia, and that he shall carefully execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 3. Defines that from and after the passage of the act the militia of each of said States shall consist of all able-bodied men not exempt by law, over the age of eighteen, without distinction of color or race.

SEC. 4. Vests the Legislative power of each of the States in the "Governor and thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons" to be appointed by the President from among the residents of the State who have lived there for more than a year, possessing the same qualifications as the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate.

SEC. 5. Provides that all State officers shall be of European descent, thereby casting off the freedmen from participation in the organization of the State governments.

SEC. 6. Prohibits the assemblage of any legislative body in any of the States, except the Council provided for in the act itself, and provides that the "local governments of the political corporations now existing in said States may continue, until otherwise ordered" by Congress, of the Legislative Council.

SEC. 7. Provides that all the executive and judicial officers now serving in said States shall continue to act until otherwise ordered as in the preceding section.

SEC. 8. Abrogates all laws, regulations and ordinances of the political organizations of said States since the date of the ordinance of secession and the proceedings of the Seceding Conventions. It provides that the Governor and Council shall have power to revise and declare in force all such acts as they may deem necessary, excepting such as are contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and such as are inconsistent with the equality of all men before the law, without distinction of color, and those providing for the payment of rebel debts, pensions, &c.

SEC. 9. Empowers the Governor and Council to pass laws the same as a regular State Legislature, which shall be deemed valid and enforced until disapproved by Congress.

SEC. 10. Provides for appointment to offices where vacancies may be created by deaths, resignation, or other cause, by the Governor with the consent of the Council, whether said office has heretofore been filled by popular election or otherwise; and immediately upon his entering on the discharge of the duties of his office, the Governor in each State shall call upon every officer in the State in the militia, and in the executive and judiciary departments, and in the political corporations of the State, to take and subscribe an oath that he does not belong to any of the classes from among which the Governor cannot be chosen, which affidavit must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State in each State, or person performing his usual functions in each State, within sixty days after the public proclamation of the Governor calling upon them to take said oath; and if not filed within sixty days by any officer, he shall be thereby rendered incompetent to perform the duties of his office, and all his acts shall be treated as null and void; and the person offending, by performing such acts, shall be liable, on conviction before a competent Court, to a fine of not more than $500 and imprisonment for not more than one year.

SEC. 11. Provides that all judgments and decrees of Courts which have not been voluntarily executed, and which have been rendered subsequent to the date of the ordinance of secession in each State respectively, shall be subject to appeal to the highest Court in the State organized after the State shall be admitted again by Congress into the Union; but no such appeal shall be allowed, unless the motion for the same shall have been lodged in the Court, or clerk's office of the Court in which the decree was rendered, within sixty days after the Governor appointed under the provisions of this act shall have entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, and for all judgments rendered subsequent to the said date, within sixty days after the same have been rendered.

SEC. 12. Provides that Grand and Petit Jurors shall be drawn and empanelled as heretofore, but no person who knows how to read the English language shall be disqualified, or a Juror on account of race or color, and Jurors shall be citizens of the United States over twenty-five years of age.

SEC. 13. Provides that the salary of the Governor shall be $6,000 a year, and the members of the Council $3,000, to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States. The salaries of other officers shall remain the same as now provided for.

SEC. 14. Provides that as soon as it shall become apparent to Congress that the people of any of the said States have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the laws and Constitution of the United States it shall pass a joint resolution to that effect, and arrange it for a registration of voters without regard to race or color.

SEC. 15 provides that on the completion of these enrollments, the Governor shall [illegible] all persons whose names appear thereon to attend, within a delay of thirty days from the date of the Governor's proclamation, before the said Deputy Marshals, and declare on oath that they are loyal citizens of the United States, and that they desire to form a State Government loyal to the United States, and founded on the recognition of equality before the law of all men without distinction of race or color, and if it shall appear that such voluntary declarations have been made by a number of persons equal to two-thirds of the whole number of votes cast at the Presidential election of the year 1860 in said State, or in case, in any State, Presidential electors were not chosen by popular vote, then a number equal to two-thirds of the aggregate votes cast at the election of members of the Legislature next preceding said Presidential election, the Governor shall then order an election to be held in each county or parish for members of a convention to frame a State Constitution, which election shall be held in not less than sixty nor more than ninety days from the date of issuing the said proclamation.

SEC. 16. Provides that in each State the Constitutional Convention shall consist of the same number of members as the Convention for framing or amending the Constitution held last prior to 1860, and that the election shall be conducted according to the law in existence at that time, and the returns made as therein directed, the whole subject to such changes as the Governor and Legislative Council may deem proper; but no one shall be excluded from eligibility to said Convention by reason of his race or color: *Provided,* He can read and write the English language, and *Provided,* He be not among the number of those classes from which, by this act, the Governor and Council cannot be chosen; no one of which classes shall be eligible.

SEC. 17. Provides that the voters qualified to choose members of the Constitutional Convention shall be only those whose names are inscribed on the lists of voluntary declarations in favor of a loyal State Government, and of equality before the law.

SEC. 18. Provides that the Constitutional Convention be required to insert in the Constitution, as a fundamental condition, never to be changed without the consent of the Congress of the United States, that no person belonging to any of the classes from which the Governor cannot be chosen by the terms of this act, shall be admitted to hold any office of power, profit or trust until relieved of disability by act of Congress; prohibits slavery, guarantees equality before the law, prohibits payment of rebel debts, and for loss of slaves, &c.

SEC. 19. Provides that, upon the adoption of such Constitution by the people who voted for the delegates to the Convention, it shall be sent to the President, who shall submit it to Congress, and, after approval by that body, he shall declare it to be the Constitution of the State, and that said State shall be "then fully restored to the Union."

The Southern Republicans, through their Association, express the opinion that under its provisions they can establish and maintain loyal Governments in their States, and it assuredly reflects credit on their ability and magnanimity. They have at last taken the bull by the horns, and made a demand for something definite and tangible.

It is but proper to say in this connection that the bill exhibits none of that spirit of revenge so often attributed to its author, Senator CUTLER, by the rebel Press of New-Orleans, which city is his home. His propositions are more magnanimous than the fiends who sought his life during the Convention riot of last July could expect, and he has planted himself squarely and fairly as the friend of the colored race.

E. P. B.

The Social Science Meeting in Boston—Papers on Tariff, Currency and Special Legislation.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1867.

The meetings to-day under the auspices of the Trade and Finance section of the Social Science Association have been quite interesting, and the papers read were able and unusually suggestive. That by Prof. PERRY, of Williams College, was a plea for the freedom of individual action in life, society and business, and was illustrated by an exposition of the inconsistencies and inconveniences of usury laws, labor laws, prohibitory liquor laws and protective tariffs. The great danger of workingmen, he argued, is that they will lose their individuality; instead of making their own individual bargains, that they will suffer themselves to be governed as an aggregate laboring class, which is the worst thing that could happen to them. As to the present liquor law, too, he said it either grants too much or too little to the liberty of individual action. If the security of property and capital demands a liquor law, it goes not far enough; if it does not demand it, it goes too far. A distinction is made in the law between a man getting drunk from the liquor in his own house and at a public bar. The liberty of action of one class is restricted while that of another is not. He believed that the law was an invasion of what men felt to be their private rights, and would, in the present state of things, be an impracticability. So long as men want liquor, so long as the depravity of appetite exists, so long there will be those who will supply it, in spite of an unequal and inconsistent law. So of the tariff law, which, he argued, was not only unequal, but absolutely iniquitous in some of its provisions.

The most important other paper was that of Mr. GEORGE WALKER, of Springfield, on the proposition before Congress to abolish the National Banking System. It was a thorough exposition of the folly and injustice of such an act at this time, and established the following propositions:

1. That the great majority of banks cannot survive the cutting off of the privilege of issue, and that the suppression of so many institutions of credit will be a heavy blow to the industry of the country.
2. That this change involves a breach of faith, not only toward the banks themselves, which were invited and driven into the system, but toward the States, which were compelled to surrender their local systems, and the revenue derived from them.
3. That the contemplated saving of $18,000,000 is wholly illusory, as the revenue now derived from the banks, which will be sacrificed by the change, already exceeds that sum.
4. That Mr. RANDALL's scheme will create a most serious inflation of the currency, by emancipating the bank reserve of greenbacks, and throwing them into circulation.
5. That it will postpone the resumption of specie payments by a period of at least four years, and make resumption in all respects more difficult.
6. That a circulation of Government notes, redeemable in gold and silver and duly proportioned to the wants of business, is not a practicable measure, and has been so proved by the experience of the most civilized nations.

Mr. HAMILTON A. HILL, of Boston, read a paper on ocean steam navigation, with special reference to Boston's present *furore* for a line of steamers to Europe.

Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, of Boston, the cotton manufacturer, discussed the questions of taxation and tariffs from the free trade point of view, which he has recently espoused. It is significant that his conversion occurs about the time that the great manufacturing interest which he represents has ceased to need further protection, and will be benefited by free trade. He argued ably and wisely, however, for a Board of Revenue Commissioners to have the supervision of all our revenue questions, and endeavor to place them out of and above party politics, and warmly commended the labors and results of Mr. WELLS in this respect.

Mr. AMASA WALKER, of North Brookfield, elucidated his hard-money currency theories in a way, as well as at a time, which proves the sincerity with which he holds them, and the undismayed courage that he brings to their defence. Mr. FAY, (known as "Half-mast Fay" for his pulling down the country's flag on an occasion during the rebellion,) also read a suggestive paper on the cotton supply. His idea was that cotton-raising was carried to its perfection of cheapness and extent under the slave system, and that, with free labor, and the breaking up of the great plantations, this country would no more raise cotton cheap enough to command the markets of the world, and that we must be content if hereafter we raised enough for our home use. The reasons he gave for these conclusions were shrewd and plausible; yet his views lacked breadth and faith in the country and the flexible capacities of free labor.

Altogether the day's meeting and its developments were of much value. The most significant feature was the exhibition of the growing tendency of New-England thinking to the old and pure Democratic notions on trade, currency and class legislation. The old Whig dons of 1836-50 would have been stirred to the depths of their souls and pockets with horror and fear, could they have been in the Board of Trade Hall to-day and heard the theories advocated there by the leaders of public opinion and political action in the Massachusetts of 1867, sons of themselves and their neighbors.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Enthusiastic Serenade to Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler by the Seventh Regiment—A Brilliant Programme of Music, Toasts and Speeches.

Agreeably to previous announcement, the members of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) tendered the new commander of the First Division the compliment of a serenade last night at his residence, No. 212 West Twenty-eighth-street. The affair was a most agreeable and successful one. As the bells in the alarm-towers were ringing out the hour of 9, little groups of citizens could be seen gathering in the street in front of Gen. SHALER's dwelling, and soon after the stands and lamps of the orchestra were placed in position. From that time until 10:30 o'clock the groups were rapidly merged into a crowd, and the entire street and sidewalks were filled with enthusiastic militiamen and citizens. A few minutes after Prof. GRAFULLA's superb Seventh Regiment Band appeared upon the ground, escorted by a large number of the members of that regiment, when the musical portion of the proceedings was commenced.

Inside the General's residence had gathered a large number of the friends of the new Major-General of the First Division, and the rooms were soon filled by those holding tickets. Among those present we noticed [illegible], of the Second Brigade; [illegible] and Gen. DARLING, [illegible]. Gen. JOSEPH HAMBLIN, formerly of [illegible] Guard, Fifth New-York Volunteers, [illegible] to the rank of Brigadier in the regiment [illegible] manded by Gen. SHALER. Col. EMMONS CLARK, of the Seventh Regiment, was accompanied by a [illegible] number of his officers, who [illegible] personal friends of Gen. SHALER. Mrs. SHALER and her amiable daughters assisted the General in doing the honors of the house. Scarcely any ceremony was observed, and we have seldom witnessed so pleasant a reception as that held last night. Those old members of the Seventh Regiment who served with the General in that command before the greater part of them entered the United States service for active duty renewed with him many agreeable recollections of the past, while the younger members greeted the new Major-General with enthusiasm.

At the conclusion of the first part of the musical programme, which was performed in splendid style, those assembled in the street clamored loudly for the appearance of Gen. SHALER, who gratified them with a view of his face and the sound of his voice, when he briefly thanked those present for their kind reception and presence.

While the musical programme was being continued, the signal was given for the company assembled in the parlors to adjourn to the dining-room, where an elegant collation had been prepared by the ladies of the General's family. Amidst the clatter of plates and busy hum of voices, Col. CLARK announced that he had a most pleasing duty to perform, and he bade those present fill high their glasses, as he wished to propose the health of Gen. SHALER. In doing so Col. CLARK spoke as follows:

COL. CLARK'S SPEECH.

GENERAL: The officers and members of the Seventh Regiment have called upon you to-night to congratulate you upon your appointment as Major-General of the First Division. Your distinguished services for a period of ten years as a Captain of one of the companies of this regiment, and as a field officer in the memorable march to Washington in April, 1861, are remembered with pleasure by your old comrades. But it is with still greater pleasure and pride that we refer to your brilliant military record during the great rebellion. With the grand old Army of the Potomac your lot was cast; you shared its misfortunes and defeats, its honors and its triumphs; and not until the last armed foe had retired from the conflict did you turn your face northward and return to your happy home. Of all the candidates for the office recently conferred upon you by the wise and patriotic Executive of our State, you most deserved the honor. The future will vindicate the wisdom of his choice. The days of fogyism and military pedantry are past; all other considerations have yielded to merit, a new era in the First Division is inaugurated, the era of military progress and military improvement. You have the courage to undertake, the talent to accomplish, and the energy to enforce all the reforms the most devoted friend of our citizen soldiery could hope for or desire. That success will crown your efforts we cannot doubt. To the warm greetings of your friends of the Seventh who now surround you I desire to add my personal congratulations. During the active canvass for this honor we have understood each others wishes and acted in perfect harmony. Warm personal friends for many, many years, the time has not arrived, and I trust will never come, when we shall be rivals for any post of honor or profit. With countless wishes for your prosperity and happiness, your comrades of the Seventh now drink your health.

Gen. SHALER made the following reply:

SPEECH OF GEN. SHALER.

COL. CLARK AND OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT: Your congratulations upon my appointment as Major-General of the First Division I receive with grateful emotions. I have received many such since the appointment was made, but none, I assure you, have been more acceptable, or produced within me such intense feelings of gratitude. The services I rendered as an officer of your regiment, and the memorable march to Washington in the Spring of 1861, I am proud to have referred to in such flattering terms. In the latter event I took my first step in aiding to suppress the great rebellion. And I rejoice to know that that, and all my subsequent acts, have not only been approved by my superiors in the army and the Government I served, but have also merited and called forth from my old comrades of the Seventh many expressions of approbation, of which this is the most complimentary and conspicuous.

Of the wisdom of the choice made by his Excellency Gov. FENTON for a Major-General of the First Division, I have nothing to say. I only hope that the contest for his appointment which has so recently ended will be followed by a disposition on the part of all to cordially unite and second the efforts of the new Commander, in whatever may be considered best calculated to promote the interests of the First Division. I assume to-day the duties of my new office, and with the cooperation of those like you who have for so many years been identified with the interests of the First Division, I have no doubt I shall be rewarded for whatever time and trouble it costs in witnessing its gradual advancement to that high position in military fame, and also in the confidence of our citizens, to which it shall be my aim to elevate it. To you, Col. CLARKE, who for so many years have been one of my warmest personal friends, and to the officers and soldiers of your command with whom I have spent so many pleasant hours in an innocent effort to "teach the young idea how to shoot," I tender my heartfelt thanks for this evidence of your appreciation of my humble services in the War for the Union, and I beg to assure you that not the least of the honors to which I lay claim is my early association with the New-York Seventh.

The company soon after adjourned, and the crowd dispersed with three cheers for the new Major-General.

The Public Schools of this City and the Effect of the Proposed Legislation at Albany upon their Character and Efficiency.

LECTURE BY JAMES W. GERARD, ESQ.

A large audience was assembled at Steinway Hall, Fourteenth-street, last evening, for the purpose of listening to a lecture on the subject of "The Public Schools of this City and the effect of the proposed legislation at Albany upon their character and efficiency."

Mr. WILLIAMS presided at the organ and performed several favorite selections in a masterly style.

On the platform were Mayor Hoffman, Peter Cooper, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Burchard, Judge Brady, Dr. Griscom, Ex-Judge Roosevelt, Dr. Horace Webster, of the New-York College, James T. Brady, Esq., members of the Board of Education and others.

On motion of Mayor HOFFMAN, Rev. Dr. BURCHARD was called to preside, and in assuming the position opened the proceedings of the evening with prayer.

The President stated the object of the meeting, and introduced

Mr. GERARD, who observed that the large audience indicated the interest the people took in the bill now before the Legislature, which must, if passed into law, affect our present system of education for good or for evil. At an early hour in the day our citizens may see regularly hundreds of children issuing from tenement houses and brown-stone fronts; they are on their way to school. When they arrive there they march in to the sound of the piano and take their seats; and in a few moments, at one instant, in all the schools of the City a hundred thousand heads are bowed in prayer. Many of the children never prayed before. The speaker then described the spirit of democracy which ruled the system, by which the child of the Judge and the child of the Judge's washerwoman occupy places on the same form. He pronounced the present educational system to be perfect. He hoped the day was far distant when the people would not elect their own school Trustees and Inspectors. He was an Inspector himself, but by going beyond his immediate jurisdiction he had become a sort of Inspector-General. He hoped to occupy such a position until a new law should cause them to cease the performance of their duties. He then complimented the Board of Education, whose members acted in thorough harmony in carrying out the business committed to them. The doors of the schools are opened wide for all. The child who arrives from Europe to-day can go right into our schools. He had seen the children of the Sun sit side by side with our American children, and in a short time begin to speak in tolerable English. He was ready to match the New-York schools against any others in the country. Now, he understood it was proposed to sweep away 157 school officers by the enactment of a law. This he regarded as a bold experiment. It was calling in question the work of eighty years—even since the time of DE WITT CLINTON. It was proposed to give the duties of the 157 officers over to seven men. He had heard of the seven wise men of Greece, but he had yet to hear of the seven wise men of Gotham. The people fear that this movement may be turned into a political engine. The teachers fear it. This apprehension gives them sleepless nights. They did not know but that the seven men referred to might turn them adrift from the profession of their lives. He had, however, no doubt that Gov. FENTON, if the proposed law was enacted, would look out able and well qualified men for the duties of Commissioners. He knew that Gov. FENTON took an interest in our schools and the system on which they were conducted, but no seven men, no matter how well qualified, would be equal to the work. It was utterly impossible for them to do it. He explained the impossibility of any seven men doing this work, by the difficulty lying in the way of reaching the schools. He said that in our day and night schools there were no less than [illegible] boys and girls. How were they to be reached by the seven men? What would such a small number of men know about the class-rooms? What would they know about the children? And what would the children know about them? Then again, the Trustees and Inspectors went into the schools with clean skirts; they received no pay for their work, and the sympathy which at present exists between the children and the officers would be wiped away. He then criticised the clause of the proposed law relating to the Trustees who were to be free from jury duty for their services. He believed, however, that men who would shirk jury duty would be very apt to shirk school duty. If that plan should ever be adopted, then farewell to the present harmonious system. Then, there was an apprehension that jealousy between the native born and the foreign born citizens would be engendered by any vital change in the system in a religious point of view. Among the Commissioners named, he had not heard of one who was foreign born. He would remind them that there were no exclusive taxpayers in this City. All were included, and all would desire equal representation on that Commission. If this was carried out, the Legislature might depend upon it that a social war would begin against the law on the part of the foreign born citizens, which would result in a manner in which the legislators little thought of. [illegible]

[illegible] that the passage of the bill would be the [illegible] of the school system. There was just as much probability of having black sheep in the Legislature as [illegible] He believed that there never was a better, more harmonious, more efficient Board of Education than the present one; the Trustees also were efficient and the Inspectors were competent to speak for themselves. The Trustees had been charged with extravagance. Now, the Trustees had no power to spend money, and they could not contract a bill for more than $20; they have no money power whatever, and are continually under check of the officers of the Board. He then proceeded to notice in detail some of the grand results of the present system in the elevation of the children of our City. The present Board, although largely Democratic in politics, had nevertheless elected Mr. RANDALL and his assistants to their important positions, although all of opposite political views. Mr. BOESE, the able Clerk of the Board, [illegible], had been elected to his position for four years, each year getting the support of every Republican Commissioner. The way to kill the new law would be to blot out the provision for $4,000 a year. He thought the rural gentlemen ought to get a better system of education themselves before they touch ours. Till then they should let us alone. In 1851 the rural districts grumbled at the school tax. This City now pays the sum of $400,000 as a State tax, and has paid $2,500,000 in the last ten years. He beseeched the Legislature to let the present system alone till the ruralists can support their own schools. He deemed the duty of the Committee having this matter in charge, to come down here and examine the system for themselves. He must assure them that universal education was the life of liberty. As the speaker retired to his seat he was enthusiastically applauded by the vast audience.

JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., being called on, paid a lofty tribute to the ability and power of Mr. GERARD. He said that when he died, some seventy years hence, he would deserve a monument worthy of his noble services in the cause of education. At the present time all was unrest, and all by reason of two classes of men—the agitators and the thieves. He was reminded by this proposition to pass a new school law, of the words of the rural poet:

"I thank the Gods the sun and moon's stuck up so high,
That no presumptuous hand can take them from the sky;
If they were not, some stupid and presuming ass
Would take them down and light the world with gas."

He hoped the day was far distant when our public schools would be handed over to the vortex of politics.

A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. GERARD for his address, followed by three rousing cheers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHURCH RECONSTRUCTION.—The Church of the Puritans, in Union-square, is to be reconstructed in its interior. The lower part, which is to be a source of revenue amounting to some $27,500 per annum, for stores, is to be ceiled over, and the upper part (now the galleries) is to be made into an audience-room as commodious as the whole church is now, by means of an improved method of arranging the seats, and provided with much better means of ventilation than at present. The organ will be carried back to the opposite end to that which it now occupies, and the pulpit slightly lowered, will stand out in front of the organ, gallery and choir. The plan, while it is somewhat of an improvement, is an economical step which Dr. CHEEVER's congregation, in resorting to, has done in a very discreet manner. They propose to arrange a church auditorium upon what is to be regarded as the social system of architectural design.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Count Astie, Prussia, is at the Westminster Hotel. Lieut. Hankin, British Navy, is at the New-York Hotel. Judge J. Ewing, Uniontown; Gen. George S. Batcheller, Albany and Hon. H. L. Moss, St. Paul, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. J. M. Scovel, Camden, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. J. W. Clark, Iowa; Gen. Benham, United States Army; Col. Wilson, California; Hon. E. P. Snyder, Washington; Gens. Singleton and Ingalls, Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SEVENTH REGIMENT CONCERT.—The seventh Promenade Concert of the present season will be given to-night by GRAFULLA's splendid band, at the Regimental Armory, over Tompkins Market. An extensive and appropriate programme of music has been prepared for the occasion. These concerts are becoming more and more interesting as the season draws to a close.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

HEAVY SEIZURE OF WHISKY AT HUNTER'S POINT.—Inspector CARMAN, of the Second District, yesterday seized seven hundred barrels of Illinois whisky at Hunter's Point, under the belief that the Government tax had not been paid on it, and informed the United States District-Attorney of the Eastern District, of the seizure. Five hundred barrels were marked "C. M. WORTHINGTON, Government Inspector, Third District, Illinois," and one hundred barrels were marked "Highwines, C. F. M. SCHUMAKER, Government Inspector, First District, Illinois." Both the above parcels were found at the warehouse of the Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company. Another parcel of one hundred barrels was found at the warehouse of the New-York Oil Company.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A special meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Eastern District Fire Department was held last night, to take action in relation to the petition of Justice DAILEY for the use of their Hall as a Court-room. The unanimous sense of the Board was against any such change, and a protest was adopted for transmission to the Common Council on the subject. Committees were also appointed to see the District Aldermen on the subject.

A RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—CATHARINE NOLAN, a young woman residing at No. 308 Second-street, E. D., was yesterday run over by a runaway horse, at the intersection of Grand and Fourth streets, and pretty badly injured. She was assisted to her residence by an officer of the Forty-fifth Precinct. The horse was attached to a sleigh when he took fright, and that was knocked into fragments before he was stopped.

A WOMAN SUFFOCATED.—A woman named MATILDA MARTIN, aged 55 years, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. It appears that she placed coal-tar on the stove for some purpose, and the room being very close, the atmosphere became vitiated, and from appearances she died of suffocation. The Coroner took charge of the remains, and will hold an inquest to-day.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, Feb. 2.—Nos. 104, 119, 129, 58, 89, 92, 93, 128, 140, 167.

NEW-JERSEY.

CITY CHARTER AMENDMENTS—MEETING OF JERSEY CITY TAX-PAYERS.—A public meeting of citizens and tax-payers of Jersey City was held last evening in the Common Council Chamber, for the purpose of considering the amendments to the city charter, and other acts affecting the interests of Jersey City, now pending before the Legislature. A large number of citizens were present. At 7:30 o'clock Mayor CLEVELAND entered the Common Council Chamber and announced that he had called the meeting in accordance with a resolution passed by the Common Council, for the purpose above stated; that it was not his intention to be present, but having received copies of the bills before the Legislature, he came for the purpose of presenting them to the meeting. He did not consider that any action this meeting might take would effect the bills now before the Legislature. Mr. LOW nominated Mayor CLEVELAND as Chairman, which was declined. The meeting was then organized by the election of JACOB WEART, Esq., as Chairman, and Mr. JOHN [illegible] as Secretary.

On motion of Mr. RANSOM, the acts now pending before the Legislature were taken up, discussed, and acted upon separately, as follows: An act incorporating the New-York and New-Jersey [illegible] Company, and naming JOHN [illegible] and JOHN H. LYON as corporators. Upon the question being put there was not a single voice in favor of the passage of the bill. A supplementary act (which has just passed the Legislature) in reference to the sales of real estate for taxes was read, and a motion was adopted asking the Legislature to increase the rate of interest to 25 per cent. after a lapse of two years. A supplementary act, repealing an act ceding a number of blocks of ground on the northerly boundary of the city to Hoboken. Assemblyman HORACE N. CLARK stated that the act had already been repealed. An act erecting a new ward, being that portion of the Fifth Ward north of Pavonia-avenue. A motion recommending the passage of the act was adopted. An act establishing a Board of Health, and constituting the Board of Police Commissioners as said Board. The bill was discussed, *pro* and *con.*, by Mr. RANSOM, Mayor CLEVELAND, JOHN W. [illegible], and others. A motion recommending the passage of the act was lost. An act increasing the Police force from 50 to 75 men; increasing the pay of patrolmen to $1,000 per annum, aids to $1,200, and Chief to $1,800. A motion recommending the passage of the bill was lost on a division—43 ayes to 59 nays. An act creating a Board of Excise, and naming the Police Commissioners as such Board. A motion recommending the passage of the act was passed by a large majority. A motion was also adopted recommending the Legislature to pass a supplement of the Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad Company, empowering them to lay additional tracks in Jersey City. The meeting then adjourned.

STOLEN JEWELRY RECOVERED.—About a year since, Mr. A. BRAKES, then keeping a jewelry store in Grove-street, Jersey City, while on his way home after closing up his business in the evening, stopped into a public house, and having his most valuable jewelry in a basket, placed it behind the counter, but when he came to leave the basket was missing. Since that time no clue to the stolen property could be obtained, until recently a young lady came to Mr. BRAKES' store with a broken ring, which he at once identified as one of the rings stolen with the basket. The young lady stated that she won the ring at a raffle which was then being held in the [illegible]. Mr. BRAKES at once visited the [illegible] and there found exhibited for sale nearly all the jewelry of which he had been robbed. Mr. BRAKES claimed the property and [illegible] was arrested [illegible] could induce the disclosure of the name of the person from whom the jewelry was obtained. The value of the property stolen was about $[illegible], and about $400 worth was recovered.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN NEWARK.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a dense smoke was discovered issuing from the cupola of BALLANTINE & SONS' extensive brewery, corner of Rector and Lumber streets, Newark, and before the firemen arrived the building was in flames. A general alarm was sounded, and after a lapse of three hours the fire was subdued. The building was 200 feet long by 56 feet wide, the kilns for drying malt being nearly in the centre, upon the second and third floors, occupying a space of about 30x38 feet each. The fire spread from the kiln to the east end of the building, burning off the entire roof and the interior of the third and fourth stories, its progress below being checked by solid fire-proof floors. The loss is estimated at between $30,000 and $40,000, a great quantity of the grain being damaged by smoke and water. The loss is fully insured in Newark and New-York companies. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been caused by the overheating of the kiln.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Coroner WARREN, at Jersey City, held an inquest last evening, on the body of HENRY VAN DEVENTER, a fireman on the Central Railroad. As the 4:30 train from New-York, on Thursday afternoon, was passing near the New-York Bay Cemetery, deceased was knocked from the engine by his head coming in contact with a bridge, and falling upon the track, he was run over by the entire train, and cut to pieces in the most shocking manner. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was 27 years of age, and resided in Somerville, Somerset County, where he leaves a widow and three children.

SEIZURE OF LAGER-BEER.—Detective KIPP, of the Internal Revenue Department, on Thursday afternoon, seized 37 kegs of lager-beer, for having uncanceled stamps upon them. The property belonged to a Newark brewer, who gave security to answer the charge, and the beer was thereupon returned to him.

FIRE.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in the liquor-store of PATRICK CONNIGAN, corner of Newark-avenue and Barrow-street, Jersey City. It was extinguished without the aid of the firemen.

ARRESTS.—The Police of Jersey City made 113 arrests during the month of January.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 1.

FLOUR unchanged; sales of Superfine Spring at $9 25@$9 75, and Superfine Winter at $9 50@$10 25. WHEAT unchanged, and dull; sales of No. 1 Winter at $2 80@$2 85. CORN dull; sales of Shelled at 61c.@62c., and Ear at 55c.@56c. OATS dull; sales of No. 1 at 60c. The receipts are quite large, and the market closes heavy. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. WHISKY in fair demand at 25c. in bond. COTTON dull, and prices ½c. lower; Middling 30c.@30½c. HOGS nominally unchanged; none offering, and not many in the pens; weather too warm for slaughtering. Receipts 1,200. PROVISIONS held firmly, but demand light; sales of 800 bbls. City Mess Pork, inside brand, at $20; but this was a forced sale. Holders generally asking $20 50@$21, which is equal to holding it out of market. BULK MEATS dull; sales of Shoulders at 7¼c.@7½c., and Sides at 9¾c.@9¾c. No demand for BACON excepting Clear Sides, which are wanted at 12½c., on the spot. LARD quiet; sales at 12c.@12¼c. BUTTER 28c.@32c. CHEESE 15½c.@16c., with a better demand. BEEF HAMS—Sales of 200 bbls. in pickle at $31; they are generally held at $32. GOLD 134¾, buying. EXCHANGE firm at par buying, and 1-10th premium selling. The money market is close.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 1.

FLOUR, dull and inactive. WHEAT firm and higher for No. 2, closing at $1 88@$1 84, nothing doing in No. 1. CORN fairly active, No. 1 closing at 77c.@77½c. OATS quiet; sales at 39½c.@39½c. PROVISIONS dull but very firm, holders of Mess Pork generally ask $19, buyers offer $18 50. BULK MEATS firm with sales of Clear Sides at 10¼c.@11¼c. LARD firm but inactive; sales at 12c. GREEN HAMS firm; sales of 4,000 pieces from Slaughtered Hogs at 10c. DRESSED HOGS in good demand for shipment and market firmer; sales at $7 25@$7 50, and at close there are free buyers at $7 25@$7 60 for lots dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS, sales at $6@$6 15 for light, and $6 60 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,600 bbls., Wheat, 4,000 bushels, Corn, 13,000 bushels, Oats, 7,000 bushels, Hogs, 2,200. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,800 bbls., Wheat, 8,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 1.

TOBACCO dull and unchanged. COTTON dull; Low Middling, 28c. FLOUR in better demand, but prices unchanged; sales of Superfine at $9 25@$10 25; Extra at $10 50@$10 70; Double Extra at $12@$13 75, and Choice at $14@$14 50. WHEAT dull and 5c.@10c. lower; sales of good Fall at $2 65; prime at $2 70, and choice at $2 75@$2 85. CORN dull; sales at 78c.@82c. OATS unchanged; sales at 66c.@69c. PROVISIONS inactive, and easy. MESS PORK sales at $19 50@$20; Prime Mess at $17; and Rump Mess at $15. Pickled HAMS at 10¼c. City BACON, sales of Clear Sides at 12¾c.@13c.; and Shoulders at 10½c. Sugar cured HAMS sales at 16c. LARD quiet, sales at 11c.@13½c. HOGS easy, ranging from $5 75@$6 35.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 1.

Only about 1,800 cattle have been received this week; but there were 800 or 900 held out from last week, because of the inability of the railroads to carry them, and these go to swell the supply. The demand has been fair and prices have advanced ½c. ℔ lb. on all grades; but the cattle are scarcely as good as those in last week. Prices range from 5c.@9c., but prime extra, of which there have been none on sale, would bring 9¼c.@9½c. SHEEP are in fair request at 5¾c.@7¼c. Receipts 2,400 head. HOGS—Receipts 1,000 head. Prices have advanced to 7½c.@8¼c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 1.

COTTON—Middling Uplands 33½c.@34c. COFFEE firm but inactive. FLOUR dull and prices favor buyers; good Howard-street superior $11; Northwestern extra $11 25@$12 50. WHEAT—Winter red $2 80@$3. CORN—White, good to prime, $1@$1 03; do. mixed, $1; yellow 95c.@98c.; for prime Pennsylvania, delivered up town, 1c.@2c. more, for Fell's Point delivery. OATS 56c.@58c., an advance of 2c. WHISKY unchanged, though quite nominal. SUGAR—Stock reduced and held firm at 10¼c.@10¾c. for refining grades. CLOVERSEED 9c.@9½c., with sales of prime new old at 8¾c.

BUFFALO, Friday, Feb. 1.

FLOUR—Demand moderate and market steady; sales 100 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 50. WHEAT quiet and nothing in the way of sales reported. CORN quiet and nominal at 88c.@90c. for No. 2, and 98c.@$1 for No. 1. OATS nominal at 52c.@55c. for No. 2 Ohio and Illinois. BARLEY quiet at $1 02@$1 04. RYE quiet and nominal at $1. PROVISIONS heavy. MESS PORK steady; sales 50 bbls. at $21. BACON steady; sales 1,000 lbs. HAMS at 14¼c. LARD quiet with small sales at 13c. DRESSED HOGS—Market steady at 8c.@8¼c. WHISKY quiet and steady $2 30.

OSWEGO, Friday, Feb. 1.

FLOUR dull and lower. Sales, 300 bbls. at $11 75@$12 for No. 1 Spring, $13 25@$13 75 for red Winter, $14 75 for white, $15 25@$15 75 for double extra. RYE FLOUR steady at $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, $5. WHEAT quiet and quotations nominal. CORN held at $1 12 for No. 1. OATS, 65c. for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS, $18@$20; SHIP-STUFFS, $27; Middling, $32@$35 ℔ ton.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Feb. 1.

FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT—Sales of No. 1 in store at $2 06, and No. 2 at $1 92@$1 97. OATS buoyant; sales of No. 2 at 47c. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK—Sales at $18 75@$18 80. DRESSED HOGS firm; sales at $7@$7 40. RECEIPTS—1,700 barrels Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 700 bushels Rye, 600 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 barrels Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 1.

During the past month 455,000 sacks of Wheat and 45,000 bbls. of Flour have been exported from San Francisco. FLOUR is quiet; best brands at $6 25. Choice export WHEAT, $1 75 ℔ 100 lbs. MINING STOCKS—Savage, $1,980; Yellow Jacket, $720; Gould & Curry, $500; Chollar, $219; Empire Mills, $179; Belcher, $125; Imperial, $160. Legal-tenders, 74¼.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 1.

TOBACCO active; sales, 81 hhds. at $2 85@$11 55. Super FLOUR, $10. Prime WHEAT, $2 85. Shelled CORN, 58c; Ear, 60c. OATS, 65c. MESS PORK, $21. Bulk SHOULDERS, packed, 8½c. BACON—Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Prime LARD, 12½c. COTTON, 28½c. NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR, 15c. MOLASSES, 80c. RAW WHISKY, $2 27.

WILMINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

COTTON dull at 30c.@31c. for Middling. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive at 57c.@58c. ROSIN, common, $1 75@$2, and $3@$3 25 for No. 2; No. 1 is selling at $3 50@$4 50. CRUDE TURPENTINE, $3 60 for Yellow, and $1 [illegible] for Hard ℔ bbl. TAR, $1 65@$1 70.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Feb. 1.

COTTON very dull; no transactions to-day. Stock [illegible] bales Uplands and 673 bales Sea Island. Exports 14,304 bales Uplands and 733 bales Sea Island. Receipts 9,729 bales Uplands and 571 bales Sea Island.

MOBILE, Friday, Feb. 1.

COTTON—Sales 250 bales. Middling 30½c. Sales for the week 8,450 bales, chiefly for Liverpool. Stock on hand and shipboard, not cleared, 74,630. Exports 8,701. Receipts 5,638 bales.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

COTTON declined ½c.; sales, 250 bales Middling at 31½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Feb. 1.

COTTON flat; sales 155 bales Middling at 30½c. Gold 132.

[Advertisement.]

YOUNG MEN should read the *Phrenological Journal* for its instructions in choosing pursuits; young ladies, to enable them to judge character; parents, to govern their children. It will be found most profitable reading to all. Only $2 a year. Order it by post. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Lotteries afford very unsatisfactory investments to most of their patrons, but money paid for KENT's East India Coffee always draws a prize. Sold by all Grocers at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent [illegible] No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BURGLAR HIS OWN DETECTIVE.—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room. The Burglar Alarm is applied invisibly and without damage. [illegible] No. 2[illegible] Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.			
City of Manchester	Jan. 19	Liverpool	New-York
Palmyra	Jan. 22	Liverpool	New-York
Teutonia	Jan. 22	Southampton	New-York
City of Washington	Jan. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	Jan. [illegible]	Liverpool	Portland
City of Limerick	Jan. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	Jan. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Boston	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Denmark	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Feb. [illegible]	New-York	Glasgow
Germania	Feb. [illegible]	New-York	Hamburg
Bellona	Feb. [illegible]	New-York	London
Cuba	Feb. [illegible]	New-York	Liverpool
Kangaroo	Feb. [illegible]	New-York	Liverpool
Atlantic	Feb. [illegible]	New-York	Bremen
City of Paris	Feb. [illegible]	New-York	Liverpool
Europe	Feb. [illegible]	New-York	Havre
Union	Feb. [illegible]	New-York	Bremen
Caledonia	Feb. [illegible]	New-York	Glasgow
FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &c.			
Eagle	Feb. 2	Havana	
Geo. Cromwell	Feb. 2	New-Orleans	
San Jacinto	Feb. 2	Savannah	
Gulf Stream	Feb. 6	St. Thomas, &c.	
Columbia	Feb. 9	Havana	
Henry Chauncey	Feb. 11	California	
Morro Castle	Feb. 16	Havana	
South America	Feb. 22	Rio Janeiro, &c.	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails 7 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship [illegible].—[illegible] A. Spencer, Rev. Mr. O'Leary, Rev. Mr. O'Brien, [illegible] Thomas, Mrs. W. N. Cornell, two children and nurse; L. Jacobi, Lieut. Chas. A. Burt, Adolph [illegible], James Murray, [illegible], W. E. Isham and wife, Miss [illegible], H. Murphy, E. Brown and wife, [illegible] and wife, Rev. E. Tomlinson, [illegible] Oppenheim, [illegible], Jr., Charles Bernard, C. J. [illegible], Geo. Paul Frank, W. A. Chapman, [illegible], J. C. Platt, S. Woodan, Capt. [illegible], Mme. Villacoque, Mrs. M. Rice, Miss [illegible], Miss Lucy Kinkead, Joseph [illegible], H. Sanger, W. H. Merritt, H. [illegible], Hughes, H. J. Hughes, Thomas Hattan, Mrs. Ashley and girl, [illegible], John Beveredge, Sarah L. Woodworth, W. P. Pritchard, Wm. Barnes, Chas. Knowlton, wife and infant, Col. Eddy, wife and child, [illegible], wife and child, [illegible], J. L. Ripley, [illegible] and wife, [illegible], W. H. Ingersoll, [illegible], Mrs. S. G. Harrison, and child, E. H. [illegible], Dr. F. W. Tilden, wife and 2 children, infant and nurse, [illegible] P. Brown, B. H. Dealy, Miss Nellie Dalton, J. H. Brooks, John E. Gallagher, Samuel Roberts, Mary Roberts and 2 children, Bridget Barry, H. Adler, D. Hassing, J. Cohn, A. Goldwater, wife and child, Mrs. Simpson, 2 children and infant, Mrs. O. H. Fuller, R. A. Lockwood, Mrs. Warner, 2 daughters and child, E. R. Laughlin, H. R. Stewart, J. Bean, Chas. Z. Breyer, Thomas O'Neil and boy, P. Kelly, L. H. Windren, L. Rice, C. J. Johnson, C. Green, Edward Gill and wife, Henry Buchanan, Mrs. Murray and 3 children, Oscar Holleben, R. H. Moore, Mrs. Mary Miller, Mrs. Richards, G. W. Carpenter, F. Shambo, D. W. Rich, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 1.—*In steamship Arago, from Havre*—Mr. Geo. L. Lorillard, Capt. [illegible] and steward, Capt. Budd, Mrs. Budd, Miss Coleman, Mr. Geo. S. Pomeroy, Col. John Hay, Stuart M. Taylor, Thomas Silver, Mrs. Hartley, child and servant, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Hutchins, Henry E. [illegible], Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Sachse, A. Lawrence, [illegible], W. N. Weed, [illegible], Mr. Augustine, Mr. Roberts, [illegible], Mr. Brierly, Mr. Costerno, [illegible], Mrs. Cotton, A. Rothschild, H'y Green, F. S. Jacobus, Mr. and Mrs. F. McCollum, Mrs. R. Mayer and three children, Dr. J. Greiger and lady, J. Simson, [illegible], J. Stern, Mr. Metzler, Miss Metzler, Mrs. Metzler.

FEB. 1.—*In steamship Europe, from Havre and Brest*—Mr. Burthe, Mr. Pagnon, Pere de Luca, Mrs. de Luca, baby and nurse, [illegible], Robert Graves, Hemmel, T. A. Conner, C. H. Ahrens, J. B. Ponte, Jos. Randini, Brackheimer, [illegible], Palne, Mrs. Palne, O. Hardy, Delaroux, Lemaitre, Louis Josephthal, Gilmore, Howser, Abraham [illegible], L. Boissean, Bonway, E. C. [illegible], Dubois, Brattes, Peltier, Miss T. Provost, P. Provost.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 10 | Sun sets..... 5 19 | Moon rises... 5 23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 17 | Gov. Island. 7 06 | Hell Gate... 8 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Denmark, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, Nat. Steam Nav. Co.; Germania, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Rising Star, Furber, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Ship Temperanza, (Ital.,) Gavarello, London, J. B. Phillips & Son.

Barks Antelope, White, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffey; Ida, Miller, Nassau, Darrell & Bliss; Mayflower, Denton, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son.

Brigs Arabian, (Br.,) Rockart, Port Louis, Guad., B. F. Small & Co.; Victoria Amelia, (Br.,) Ferris, St. Jago, Cuba, B. F. Small & Co.; A. B. Cook, Small, Port Royal, J. M. Bixbee & Co.

Schooners Alice G. Grace, Gilchrist, Swan Island, H. W. Loud & Co.; Bowdoin, Randall, Charleston, Smith, Brown & Co.; Ida L. Bourne, Boston, S. W. Lewis; J. M. Lane, Adams, Gloucester, J. A. Stetson; Arcola, Walen, Salem, J. A. Stetson.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Gadsden, Havre via Falmouth Jan. [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to the New-York and Havre Steamship Co. Jan. 21, lat. 49 24, lon. 26 9, saw a Cunard bark-rigged steamer, bound E. Jan. 22, lat. 49 2, lon. 32 18, exchanged signals with screw steamship Pennsylvania, bound E. 25th, lat. 46 10, lon. 48, exchanged night signals with an Inman steamer, bound E.

Steamship Europe, (Fr.,) Duroc, Havre Jan. 17, and Brest 19th, with mdse. and 35 passengers to Geo. MacKenzie. Has had heavy head winds and sea most of the passage. Jan. 31, lat. 40 15, lon. 70 30, saw bark Evelyn, bound E.

Steamship Charles W. Lord, Ward, Galveston 11 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Traveler, (of Liverpool,) Penfield, Rio Janeiro Dec. 13, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Has been on the coast 15 ds., with heavy W. and N. W. gales.

Bark Dunmore, (of Glasgow,) Robertson, Batavia 104 ds., with mdse. to Bunge, Burlage & Co. Has had very heavy weather. Jan. 31, 40 miles S. E. by E. from Barnegat, saw a vessel's spar above water.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, of and from Belize, Hond., Jan. 3, with logwood, &c., to Josiah Jex. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, and 6 ds. within 100 miles of the Highlands, with heavy W. and N. W. gales.

Bark Lamplighter, Bahre, Port Royal, with mdse. to F. M. Bixbee.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Granada 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy W. and N. W. winds. Left no vessels in port.

Bark Elba, Drinko, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Sacramento, (of Providence, R. I.,) Lawson, Havana 11 ds., with molasses to N. L. McCready & Co. Off Hatteras encountered a very heavy N. W. gale, in which split foretopmast staysail and mainsail.

Brig Fearless, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Saunders, Marseilles 73 ds., with mdse. to order. Has had very heavy W. and N. W. gales for the last 30 ds.; lost and split sails, &c.

Brig Orinoco, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Norton, Curacoa 22 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Had very heavy weather; lost and split sails, and carried away rudder-head. Left no vessels. Brig Gambia sailed same day for Portland.

Brig Drake, (Span.,) Austrich, Cienfuegos and Trinidad de Cuba 32 ds., with sugar to R. R. Barthold.

Brig C. M. Reynolds, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dick, Matanzas 11 ds., with melado and sugar to Jed Frye & Co. Had very heavy W. and N. W. gales; sprung mainmast, &c.

Brig W. H. Bickmore, (of St. George, Me.,) Fountain, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton and timber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Aquidneck, Bigley, Mobile 20 ds., with mdse. to R. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Brig Sam, (Br.,) Pennell, Gibara 20 ds., with sugar to G. H. Millington. Jan. 11, lat. 28 42, lon. 75 35, was boarded by a boat from schr. Union, Bishop, from Wilmington, N. C., for New-Orleans, who reported that on Jan. 11, in a heavy gale from N. W., was boarded by a heavy sea, which swept the decks and filled the cabin with water, and they were short of water, with which we supplied her; she would go to Nassau; same day, saw schr. Sarah, bound S.

Brig Louisa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bell, St. Martin's 22 ds., with salt to C. H. Trumbull & Co. Has had heavy gales from N. W. to W. S. W.; carried away foreyard; lost and split sails.

Brig Crocus, (of Gardiner,) Reed, San Blas 25 ds., with cocoa-nuts, &c., to Dearborn Bros. Has had heavy weather, and was 10 days badly frost-bitten. Left no vessels.

Brig Banner, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Beckwith, Nassau 13 ds., with mdse. to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Elena, (of St. John, N. B.,) Moses, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Geo. S. Stephenson & Co. Had heavy W. and N. W. gales most of the passage.

Brig Naiad, (of Bermuda,) Richardson, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to [illegible].

Schr. Carrie Wells, Lawson, Grand Cayman 20 ds., with rubber, &c., to G. W. [illegible]. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales. Left no vessels.

Schr. E. Richardson, (of Boston,) Thompson, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with molasses to Simpson & Clapp. Sld. in co. with [illegible] for New-York.

Schr. Scotsman, (of Boston,) Baker, Demerara 40 ds., with molasses to Edwin Rowe. Has had heavy gales the entire passage; lost jibboom-head; lost and split sails. Jan. 8, lat. 28, lon. 71 30, saw a bark, showing a red flag with a black centre, with mainmast and foretopmast gone.

Schr. Nettie, (of Arichat,) Forsyth, Halifax 9 ds., with fish to E. J. Small & Co. Has had heavy weather; lost jibboom and foretopmast, and lost and split sails. Jan. 29, lat. 41 36, lon. 68 16, saw a ship with mainmasts gone, apparently abandoned.

Schr. Mary Ellen, (of P. E. I.,) Smith, Jacmel 24 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage. Left no vessels in port. No date, lat. 34, lon. 73, saw steamship Ocean Queen, hence for Aspinwall.

Schr. [illegible], (Dan.,) Bidstrup, Rio Janeiro 79 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has been N. of Hatteras since Jan. 1, with heavy N. W. gales.

Schr. Wm. Tice, Tice, Newbern 10 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Overton.

Schr. M. J. Russell, Smith, Washington, N. C., with mdse. to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr. J. & L. C. Adams, Adams, Savannah, with mdse. to master.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 1—Arr. barks Heroine, from Palermo; Triumph, from Havana; Aberdeen, from Savannah; Brigs H. B. Emery, from Manzanilla; Timothy Field, from Matanzas; Tangent, from New-York; Alice, from Minatitlan.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1—Arr. steamship Pioneer, from New-York; schr. Golden Gate, from Norfolk.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 1—Arr. schr. Donna Anna, from Matanzas.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. ship Queens, Scurr, which arrived from Calcutta Jan. 28, and got aground at Staten Island, was got off and towed up to the City this morning.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 1.—The Revenue cutter Northerner, arrived to-day from a cruise in Chesapeake Bay, reports the ice breaking up; saw ship Admiral and brig Gen. Marshall and schr. Oliefant sailing up; passed off schr. John Deal, for Philadelphia, with oysters, ashore in Patuxent River.

The mail steamer Adelaide, leaving Baltimore for Norfolk, put back to-day. The steamer George Leary goes to Annapolis. [illegible] from Baltimore for Liverpool. Arr. brig Mary Cobb, from Savannah for New-York.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The schr. West Dennis, from Boston for Baltimore, while at anchor off South Yarmouth, was carried ashore last night by the ice.

Spoken, &c.

Asia—bark, steering S. E., was signalized, Jan. 27, lat. 36, lon. 71.

M. E. Roberts—bark, from Savannah for Portland, Jan. 31, off Cape Cod.

[illegible]—brig, from St. John, N. B., for Cienfuegos, Jan. 26, lat. 35, lon. 64 40.

[illegible], from Bath, Me., for Philadelphia, [illegible].

[illegible], from Savannah for Nassau, Jan. [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

At [illegible], Jan. 18, Emma, of Portland, to sail for New-York Jan. 21; Sally Brown, of Portsmouth, Matthews, to sail for Boston Jan. 20; Fanny Larrabee, of Bath, [illegible].

At Belize, Hond., Jan. 3, brigs Grace Worthington, for New-York next day, and J. H. Hopkins, for do. in 1 week.

At St. Martin's, Dec. 21, brig John McIntire, Hackall, for Boston in 2 ds. [illegible] for New-York in 8 ds.

At Caibarien, Jan. 22, brig C. C. Gland, for Philadelphia in 8 days.

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MALT EXTRACT DEPOT FOR AMERICA,
No. 542 Broadway, New-York.
Your Malt Extract is a pleasant beverage.
R. E. FENTON.
I am hoarse and am now made happy by your delicious Malt Extract, which has done me so much good in the Old World.
BOGUMIL DAWISON.
I have found great benefit from your Malt Extract in my case, dyspepsia.
WILLIAM MILLER,
No. 6 West 20th-st.
I believe it to be the best known preparation for coughs of long standing.
JAMES PAREMORE,
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My physician has advised my wife to use your Malt Extract instead of porter or ale, and she is much benefited by it.
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PRICE SIX DOLLARS PER DOZEN.
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One pound equal to four pounds of Bar Soap.
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A. M. HOPPOCK & CO. .... 18 and 20 Vesey-st.
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